

IBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol 1 No 245

19 December 1979

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BEIJING RADIO DISCUSSES WAR DANGER, SUPERPOWER CONTENTION

0W181249 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[International current events commentary: "Current War Danger and the Protection of World Peace"]

[Text] What exactly is happening now with regard to the danger of war? Is the world situation developing toward detente or becoming more tense? For some time the Soviet leaders and mass media have been energetically preaching that the current world situation appears to be easing. They claim that the principle of detente has been established in the world, that there is now a new possibility of completely removing the danger of war and so on. The Soviet Union is also describing the signing of a SALT II treaty with the United States as miraculous, saying that its signing has given the majority of mankind a breathing spell.

If what is claimed by the Soviet Union is true, it seems people throughout the world can indeed rest in peace without any worries. But when they take a look at the arms race being carried out between the two superpowers at full speed, when they open their eyes to the glint and flash of cold steel around the world, they will never be intoxicated by the Soviet lullaby of detente.

Let us first look at the arms race between the two superpowers. The Soviet Union and the United States are constantly building up their nuclear and conventional arms despite various disarmament conferences that are being held nonstop, a huge pile of disarmament proposals of various descriptions and the signing of quite a few nuclear arms limitation agreements. This is particularly so in the case of the Soviet Union, which is racing at a still greater speed for armaments and has already caught up with and surpassed the United States in many respects.

According to data released by London's Institute of International Strategy Studies and other Western data, the United States now has an army of 2.02 million. Its defense outlay for 1978 reached upwards of U.S. \$100 billion, or roughly 5 percent of its gross national product. Its strategic arms carriers, including ICBMs, submarine-carried ballistic missiles and long-range bombers, amount to more than 2,200. It has 10,000 tanks, 23,200 aircraft and over 300 major, combat-equipped vessels totaling more than 2.25 million tons.

Now, let us turn to the Soviet Union. It has an army of more than 4 million, or twice as many as the United States. Its defense expenditures for 1978 reached U.S. \$140 billion, or more than U.S. \$30 billion above the U.S. figure, which accounted for between 10 to 15 percent of its gross national product. The Soviet Union has more than 2,500 strategic arms carriers, which also exceeds those of the United States by about 300. It has 46,000 tanks, or 36,000 more than the United States. It has more than 14,000 aircraft. This figure is smaller, but the number of its naval and air force combat-equipped aircraft equals that of the United States. As for major, combat-equipped vessels, although in terms of total tonnage the Soviet Union is about 300,000 tons behind the United States, its major combat-equipped vessels number more than 550, which exceeds those of the United States by over 250.

Judging from the above figures on the arms balance between the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--it can be said with total certainty that the Soviet Union has already surpassed the United States in its military might and has even more momentum in the arms race.

While intensifying their arms race, the two superpowers are also stepping up their contention in various areas of the world. Europe is the major battlefield. On the surface, it now appears very tranquil. There is no war there. But both sides, one represented by the Soviet Union and the other by the United States and its allies in Western Europe, are actively preparing for war. This is particularly so in the case of the Soviet Union, which poses a serious threat to the security of Western Europe. Its stance is on the offensive.

That the Soviet Union is on the offensive can be seen also in the military strength it has deployed in Europe. The Warsaw Pact, with Soviet troops as its mainstay, has stationed in Europe nearly 180 combat divisions, or 1.8 times those of NATO; more than 40,000 tanks, or 2.5 times those of NATO; more than 10,000 aircraft, or 1.1 times those of NATO. The Soviet Union has deployed hundreds of medium-range missiles in Europe, including the SS-20, a multiple warhead missile that can reach any place in Western Europe with high accuracy. The Soviet Union has also deployed Backfire bombers that can carry nuclear warheads and about 10,000 nuclear warheads. This places all of Western Europe within the range of its nuclear striking power.

In the face of the Soviet military threat, NATO recently decided to deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter Soviet nuclear superiority. In addition, each sides' military moves are being closely watched by the other day and night with spy satellites and numerous electronic ground detectors. Both sides use the other as the imaginary enemy in drawing up war plans and conducting military training and combat exercises. Any clearheaded person can see that Western Europe, calm on the surface, is actually in a state of confrontation with swords drawn and bows bent. Western Europe is a powderkeg facing a great danger of war.

There is no detente in Western Europe, still less in Africa, the Middle East and the gulf region, strategically Europe's flank. Not only are these regions of great strategic importance, but they possess the petroleum, nonferrous metals and other important strategic resources which are vitally significant to the United States and Western European countries.

Take petroleum, for example. More than 30 percent of U.S. petroleum imports, 60 percent of the oil imported by Western Europe, and most of the oil imported by Japan is from the gulf region. As many countries in the West are confronted by the energy crisis, it has become all the more important for them to insure such sources of oil as the gulf region. The Soviet Union is stepping up its expansion in the gulf region in an attempt to block the oil supply line for the West and to force them to yield to Soviet hegemony.

The Soviet Union is using agents and mercenaries to conduct sabotage and make trouble in Africa, the Middle East and the gulf region, causing ceaseless political turmoil and armed conflicts. However, the countries in these regions are resisting Soviet expansion and control. The United States and its Western European allies also will certainly not sit idly by and allow their own survival to be threatened. Therefore, all kinds of struggles and conflicts are constantly taking place in these regions, which may lead to a direct confrontation between the superpowers.

The situation is also very serious in south and Southeast Asia, especially the latter. With Soviet support, Vietnam is waging a large-scale war of aggression against Kampuchea, keeping Laos under its military occupation and constantly carrying out military provocations against China's border areas. The military actions of Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists are constantly undermining and threatening this region, particularly the peace and security of the ASEAN countries.

In June of this year, at the foreign ministers meeting of the five ASEAN countries in Indonesia, some of the foreign ministers pointed out that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea means a declaration of war against Southeast Asia. Recently, Thailand's border areas have been repeatedly attacked by Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Relying on Soviet aid and support, the Vietnamese authorities have placed Vietnam's entire domestic politics and economy on a war footing. They have turned on all kinds of propaganda machinery to incite national hatred against the Chinese, Kampuchians and the people of other countries in order to fan up a militarist fever. In total disregard for the fate of their own people, the Vietnamese authorities are acting as the hatchet-men for Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia, turning Vietnam into a base for aggression and a source of war in Southeast Asia.

Judging from the situation in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, the gulf region, south and Southeast Asia and many other areas, the talk spread by the Soviet Union that the current international situation appears to be easing is sheer deception.

It merits attention that even in the Western Hemisphere, far from the main theater of superpower contention, a crisis was caused not long ago by the stationing of Soviet combat troops in Cuba.

The Soviet Union is using Cuba as a pawn for aggression and expansion. It has used Cuban mercenary forces for a series of military interventions and adventures in Africa and the Middle East. Over the years the Soviet Union has delivered more than \$3 billion worth of weapons and equipment to Cuba, dispatched tens of thousands of military personnel there and controlled Cuba's naval, ground and air forces. The Soviet Union is building Cuba, only 90 miles from the United States, into its military stronghold and advance base in the Western Hemisphere in order to deploy strategic weapons to threaten the United States, contend for a sphere of influence in Latin America and serve its global strategy.

At the end of August of this year, the United States announced that the Soviet Union had moved a combat force of 2,000 to 3,000 men into Cuba. This announcement shocked the entire United States. But the Soviet Union brazenly denied it. Some Latin American newspapers pointed out that the stationing of Soviet troops in Cuba constitutes an extremely serious threat to Latin America.

It is quite obvious that the current international situation is becoming more tense. The factors of war are increasing. The danger of a new world war comes mainly from the more aggressive and more adventurous social-imperialist superpower.

Recently many people in the West have begun to see the danger in the Soviet Union's preparation for a new war and made concrete assumptions on the conditions, place and time of an outbreak of such a war. There is a prevailing estimate in the West: Soviet military strength will reach its peak and gain complete superiority over the United States and its allies in the early 1980s. The day Soviet military strength reaches a peak is the most opportune time for the Soviet Union to use armed force against the West. By that time the Soviet Union, backed by its military strength, will engage in greater political blackmail, stir up more acute regional conflicts and even lead to a new world war. Therefore, people cannot but heighten their vigilance.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WARNS AGAINST SOVIET THREAT

OW190358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0344 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said yesterday, "The immediate threat from the Soviet Union is military rather than ideological," according to Western news agency reports.

She said in a speech to the Foreign Policy Association in New York that "the threat is not only to our security in Europe and North America but also, both directly and by proxy, in the Third World." The challenges to the security of the Western world in the next 10 years could be more acute than in the decade now ending, she added, and referred to the 1980s as the "dangerous decade". Expounding her viewpoints, Mrs. Thatcher said that the Soviets had been building up their military strength and that "it is simple prudence for the West to respond. We in Britain intend to do that to the best of our ability and at every level, including the strategic". She told the 2,100 lunch guests that President Jimmy Carter had shown that he intended to do the same. She would be content to maintain the balance of power between the East and West at lower levels of armament, she said, and expressed her confidence in the European community's ability to solve its difficulties. A "strong Europe is the best partner for the United States", she observed.

On the same day, Mrs. Thatcher had an extensive exchange of views on the international situation with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, with special emphasis on the Rhodesia agreement and the situation in southern Africa in general. Waldheim and Mrs. Thatcher also discussed the development in Iran and the role of the United Nations in finding a solution to the crisis, and the situation in Indochina, especially, the humanitarian problems in Kampuchea and Thailand.

The British prime minister was leaving for London last night.

XINHUA REPORTS UN DEBATE ON SOUTH AFRICA

OW110759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 10 (XINHUA)--South Africa's continued occupation of Namibia and its attitude towards a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Namibian question met unanimous condemnation in the U.N. General Assembly debate on the Namibian question from December 6 to 10

Paul J.F. Lusaka (Zambia), the president of the United Nations Council for Namibia, said that by continuing its policies of supporting tribal armies, the illegal South African administration persisted in its racist policies to divide Namibians in order to perpetuate South Africa's exploitation of the Namibian people and the plunder of the territory's natural resources. He stressed that South Africa should not be allowed to use the opportunity for international negotiations to adopt unilateral measures to strengthen its control over the people and resources of Namibia. The United Nations could not tolerate the indefinite postponement, under false pretences, of its efforts to find a solution in the framework of relevant Security Council resolutions.

Peter Mueshihange, observer from the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), said his organisation and the Namibian people denounced and condemned the racist junta for its acts of brutality against the people. He appealed to the international community to demand the immediate and unconditional release of Namibian freedom fighters and to compel the South African racist regime to withdraw unconditionally and forthwith from Namibia.

The representatives of Bangladesh and Pakistan pointed out that South Africa's inhuman racial policies, its campaign of terror inside Namibia, its acts of wanton aggression against neighbouring states and its ruthless exploitation of the human and natural resources of Namibia constituted a grave threat to international peace and security.

The representatives of Argentina, Bangladesh, Ireland and many other countries emphasized that any attempts by South Africa to impose a unilateral solution in Namibia should be rejected. The representatives of Sweden, Finland and Nigeria condemned South Africa's stubborn attitude towards the concept of the demilitarized zone to be established along the northern frontier of Namibia.

Rudiger von Wechnar (West Germany), speaking on behalf of the governments of Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany, said those five governments would continue to work for a peaceful settlement. Further negotiations on the proposed demilitarized zone must begin soon, he added.

The representatives of Somalia, Senegal, Mali, Tanzania and some other countries called for comprehensive economic and financial sanctions, including oil embargo, to help end South Africa's procrastination in the negotiating process.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTARY HAILS OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECISION

HK040526 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Commentary: "Welcoming the IOC's [International Olympic Committee] Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights"]

[Text] On the eve of the 1980s, good news has poured in. The IOC ratified, after a postal vote, the resolution to restore the legitimate rights of our country in the IOC while allowing the Olympic Committee based in Taipei to stay in the IOC as a regional organization of China under the name of "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee." This is a great event for the Chinese sports circles and also a major advance scored by us in international sports activities. This will benefit the development of the international Olympics, the strengthening of our friendship with people and sportsmen of various countries and the promotion of world sports.

For a long time, international sports circles have been fully concerned with China's representation in The IOC. Many friends have made unremitting efforts for it. The Chinese people are greatly indebted to them for their positive efforts and actions to uphold justice.

Taiwan has been, from the days of old, an inalienable part of Chinese territory. Every Chinese, whether he is living in Taiwan or on the mainland, is indisputably responsible for the existence, development and flourishing of the Chinese nation. The restoration of China's legitimate rights in the IOC will enable Chinese sportsmen from both the mainland and Taiwan region to show up hand in hand on the Olympic sportsground and make a common effort to promote sports in China, build up the Chinese people's health and raise the cultural levels of the Chinese nation.

The Chinese sportsmen will take part in the Olympic Games soon. This is a new task facing us. Due to the 10 year upheaval inflicted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," sports in China were seriously damaged and we suffered great losses. In the past few years, Chinese sportsmen, coaches and sports workers have exerted great efforts to score new advances. They set a number of national records in the Fourth National Games. They have surpassed or been close to the world's advanced levels in a few events. However, they are still far behind in most events. They are facing an arduous task to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced levels. We hope that our sportsmen will race against time, continue their hard training, raise their athletic technical levels to achieve fine results in the 22d Olympic Games and win honor for the motherland. In so doing, they will live up to the expectations of the people throughout the country and be worthy of the warm support of friends from various countries.

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SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES FAVORED TRADE STATUS FOR PRC

OW190720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate Finance Committee yesterday unanimously approved a 1979 trade agreement giving China most-favored nation trade status, according to a report from Washington. The House of Representatives gave its approval last week.

The United States at present is the third largest supplier of goods to China and also the third major market for Chinese exports.

RENMIN RIBAO ON EFFECTS OF IRAN CRISIS ON U.S. POLITICS

HK190830 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 79 p 5 HK

[Commentary by Xi Linsheng: "The Impact of the U.S. Political Situation"]

[Text] The U.S.-Iranian crisis came as a shock to everyone in the United States and is having unpredictable effects on the political situation there.

Shortly after the American hostage incident in Iran took place, the United States found itself in a serious predicament. This highlights the U.S. impotence resulting from the decline of its strength in the midst of the fierce U.S.-Soviet contention in the Middle East. The American magazine NEWSWEEK said: "The Iranian attack on the United States is merely the latest and perhaps the most striking proof of the declining prestige and strength of America." Such a predicament has prodded many people inside the United States into reviewing with remorse the appeasement sentiment which has spread throughout the American political arena since the beginning of the 1970's. Many people now say that the United States should no longer be satisfied with its weak and impotent position that has forced it to retreat over and over again. One American newspaper said: "The United States has actually become divided ever since the Vietnam war. It is unpleasant to the ear but may be true that this (crisis) is the best thing that has ever happened in the United States."

Such a change will inevitably produce effects on the political situation inside the United States. According to the U.S. press, one direct result has been the growing support President Carter, who is seeking reelection, has been receiving on the eve of an election year. In the words of NEWSWEEK "Jimmy Carter's appropriate reaction to the siege of the American Embassy in Tehran has won the general approval of the people." The New York TIMES said: "The latest public opinion polls show that President Carter's approval rating has risen higher than that of Senator Kennedy. One of the reasons is that the remarks recently made by Kennedy on U.S.-Iranian relations are considered to be unfavorable to the United States. However, what is important is not the results of opinion polls, but the change in public attitude during the past month."

This has not been the only result or even the most important one. The Baltimore SUN said recently that the fact that 50 American hostages are still being held in Iran is producing one result that is of far-reaching significance--"There is apparently an increasingly stronger feeling for formulating our foreign policy on a firmer note." A high-ranking official at the White House said that the Iran crisis can help free the United States from "the morbid mentality that has arisen from the Vietnam war and that has inclined people to suspect the necessity of any strengthening of our military might." The American NEW REPUBLIC magazine came more to the point when it wrote that the result of this Iran crisis will be increased pressure for a rise in the defense spending of the United States. "The ever increasing anxiety over Soviet military might has made it almost a foregone conclusion that the United States will increase its defense spending."

The issue of whether to greatly increase defense spending to counter the military pressure on the United States brought about by the military strength of the Soviet Union, which is more and more clearly demonstrating its superiority, is one on which there has been a prolonged debate inside the United States. It now seems that this debate has been simplified by the U.S.-Iranian crisis. Just as has been pointed out in some American newspapers: "The public has given the government more of a mandate" to expand its armed forces.

Such a favorable swing in public support for Carter and the popular outcry for a resolute foreign policy has made it possible for the Carter administration to feel freer in the implementation of its policies. In his 12 December speech at the White House, Carter called for "unswervingly" increasing defense expenditures in the 5 years to come with an average yearly increase of more than 4.5 percent; he also expressed the hope that within 3 years American defense expenditures would be raised to over \$200 billion to "insure the manufacture of all kinds of new weapons by this country as planned." American newspapers said that this "represents a change in the President's attitude."

Recent months have witnessed an abrupt increase in the dissatisfaction "openly shown by the Carter administration against Soviet actions." For example, it accused Moscow of dispatching troops to Afghanistan and exposed Soviet deceptions on the question of strategic weapons limitation. In the past, the Carter administration "never told its people about such things." According to the U.S. press, these are hopeful signs that Carter is "becoming more mature in politics." "Such political maturity is quite commensurate with the improvement in his public standing proven by recent public opinion polls."

The long-proposed plan of setting up a rapid deployment force has again been given a fresh impetus. On 14 December, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown called for the formation as soon as possible of a special group consisting of representatives from all branches of the armed forces to do a concrete study of this question. In the past, such a proposal would certainly have met with many hindrances due to the fact that the Vietnam war had cast doubts over any such force. Now the Carter administration has said: "We must understand that it is untrue to say that every resolute use of force will lead to another Vietnam war." The New York TIMES noted that all this "signifies the end of the Vietnam era" and that "the United States has finally cast away its aversion to military spending and the possibility of intervention in a foreign country--those are the kind of sentiments left over by the Vietnam war."

The changes on the American domestic political scene and in the U.S. handling of its foreign affairs since the beginning of the U.S.-Iranian crisis will undoubtedly exert great influence on the shape of things to come in the world of the 1980s.

XINHUA DISCUSSES U.S. AIMS IN GULF-INDIAN OCEAN AREA

OW181310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

["U.S. Seeks Greater Military Access to Gulf-Indian Ocean Area"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--The United States has sent a Pentagon delegation to the Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean area to explore the possibility of more frequent and visible U.S. military presence there, according to a Washington report. The move shows the growing U.S. concern for securing protection of its interests in this tumultuous and unstable region.

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The delegation, headed by Pentagon Mideast expert Robert Murray, headed first for Saudi Arabia where it would inform government officials of the U.S. intention to discuss greater military access with leaders of some other countries in the Indian Ocean-Persian Gulf area. The sources stressed that the U.S. has no intention to seek any permanent bases, and that the Pentagon delegation is in the nature of a reconnaissance to determine the attitude of officials about the possibility of more frequent American military uses of their facilities.

The question of American bases in the Indian Ocean-Persian area is politically very touchy. Countries such as Saudi Arabia, though friendly to the United States, have been cool in the past to soundings for possible U.S. military uses of their ports and bases. Other gulf countries also have misgivings on the question of allowing their territory to be used by American armed forces.

The U.S. has widened its naval operations in the Indian Ocean since the Arab oil boycott in late 1973 and early 1974. The overthrow of the shah of Iran, fighting in Yemen and upheavels in Afghanistan have all deepened U.S. concern about the stability of the area vital to the United States. In recent months the Pentagon has sent two powerful carrier-led task forces into the Arabian Sea area from the Pacific. Those carrier groups are expected to remain in position within reach of the Persian Gulf as long as the U.S.-Iranian crisis over the American hostages continues.

POWELL WARNS IRAN CONCERNING HOSTAGES, TRIAL

OW190730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Carter's Press Secretary Jody Powell yesterday warned Iran against any "public exploitation" of U.S. hostages by putting them before any tribunal in Iran, according to a Washington report. At his daily news briefing, Powell said that "the authorities in Iran would bear full responsibility for any ensuing consequences" if such an action is taken.

He said the United States preferred to solve the crisis peacefully. Still he reaffirmed a U.S. Government warning issued on November 20 which referred to the possible use of military force under the self-defence provisions of the U.N. Charter if the American hostages were harmed. He said that there were confusing and sometimes conflicting reports from Iran that the hostages being illegally detained might be placed before some type of public trial or tribunal. "As we made clear on November 20, such an action would be a further provocation to the U.S. and the world community", he said.

It is reported that the U.S. has begun informal discussions with U.N. Security Council members about possible economic sanctions against Iran.

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER MEETS U.S. OFFICIALS

OW131546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wang Zigang met and had a cordial talk today with Frank Sommerkamp, senior assistant postmaster general of the United States Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the House of Representatives.

TASS COMMENTS ON NATO MODERNIZATION PLAN

OW190842 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] According to XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, TASS NEWS AGENCY of the Soviet Union 2 days ago unusually published a signed commentary by Losev, director of the news agency, severely criticizing a decision recently made by NATO on deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The article also says that negotiations based on NATO's position of strength will not be carried out.

The article says: The foundation for negotiations that once existed has been destroyed by the decisions on deploying the U.S. missiles in Western Europe made by several member nations of NATO which voted to support this resolution. The article also points out menacingly: NATO should assume full responsibility for a new round in the arms race because it has broken off negotiations on the medium-range missiles.

Commenting on Losev's article, UPI of the United States held that apparently the Soviet Union has abandoned Brezhnev's October proposal on holding negotiations on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE SOURCES REPORT NEW SOVIET NUCLEAR SUB

OW181742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--The first official deployment of the Soviet new nuclear-powered attack submarine "Alfa-class" in the North Atlantic Ocean was recently detected by the U.S. intelligence, according to an AP Washington report today.

Quoting U.S. intelligence sources, the report said, the Soviet new nuclear-powered attack submarine which used the lighter material of titanium rather than steel in the construction of its hulls is faster and can dive deeper than the most advanced American subs such as the U.S. "Los Angeles-class" submarine: the Soviet new device can travel submerged at speeds over 40 knots and operate at depths of 600 meters and more.

The said "Alfa-class" submarine which the Soviet Union has been testing for some time was said to have accompanied a Soviet missile-firing submarine from the northern part of the Soviet Union to "throw off U.S. acoustic devices seeking to track the missile submarine to its patrol area", the report added.

As the attack submarines are used to fight other submarines and to hunt and sink naval and merchant surface ships, military analysts believed that the deployment by the Soviet Union of the new type of nuclear-powered submarines will surely pose a threat to the U.S. Navy in the future. This new development also indicates that the Soviet Union, while raising its energetic opposition to NATO's nuclear weapons modernization plan, is continuing its momentum to scramble with, and gain its superiority over the United States in the naval forces.

To counter this new Soviet move U.S. Navy also moved into advanced development of a new lightweight torpedo in August this year, said an AP report.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

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NIIGATA, HARBIN ESTABLISH SISTER-CITY RELATIONS

OW181531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Niigata, Japan, December 17 (XINHUA)--The 14th pair of sister cities was formed between the Chinese city of Harbin and the Japanese city of Niigata at a signing ceremony held here this afternoon. The document was signed by Mayor of Niigata Kihachiro Kawakami and Wen Minsheng, leader of the Harbin City friendship delegation and chairman of the Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee. They spoke on the occasion.

Chinese Ambassador Wang Xiaoyun [3769 2556 7189] was present at the ceremony.

A grand cocktail party was held here this evening to mark the occasion.

The Chinese delegation arrived in this country on December 13.

U.S. ASKS FOR JAPAN'S COOPERATION IN IRAN SITUATION

OW181920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 18 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government has asked Japan to cooperate in applying economic sanctions against Iran.

The Japanese KYODO NEWS AGENCY reported that President Carter's special envoy, Deputy Treasury Secretary Robert Carswell yesterday told the Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita that his country wanted Japan's cooperation in freezing Iranian assets abroad. He also told Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita that the United States urged Japan to coordinate with Western European countries in the financial fields. Carswell told Prime Minister Ohira that it was important for Western countries to take concerted actions during the period of difficulties.

The Japanese side was reported to have been reluctant to take a clear-cut attitude to the U.S. request. The three Japanese leaders told the U.S. envoy that the basic stand of the Japanese Government is to call for an early release of the American hostages. Foreign Minister Okita told Carswell that Japan, which depends heavily on imports for its oil requirements, has to purchase Iranian crude oil at a time when major international oil companies are cutting their supplies to Japan. So, Japan needs to maintain financial relations with Iran to settle crude oil deals. Prime Minister Ohira reiterated what he had told U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield: First, the friendship and confidence between Japan and the United States remain unchanged; secondly, the Japanese Government will place tighter control over purchases of Iranian oil by Japanese business firms on the high-price spot markets. He also said that mutual understanding has been deepened on the issue (U.S. economic sanctions against Iran) through talks between the two countries.

The U.S. special envoy arrived here on December 16.

SINO-VIETNAMESE NEGOTIATIONS RESUME 19 DEC IN BEIJING

OW190306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Urges Vietnamese Side To Bring About Better Turn in Talks"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong today expressed regret that there has been no progress in the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and urged the Vietnamese side to do something so that the negotiations may take a turn for the better. The head of the Chinese Government delegation expressed the hope at the 15th plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations held here today. He called on the Vietnamese side to carefully study the proposal of the Chinese side and "really do something useful to safeguard peace and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia and restore the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples so that our negotiations may take a turn for the better."

Han Nianlong said, "Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have stepped up their armed provocations along the border, created incidents of bloodshed and even sent their personnel into Chinese territory to assault frontier posts, kidnap border inhabitants and loot property. They have also driven refugees en masse into China. Thus tension has kept growing along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese authorities would be grossly mistaken if they think that such a course of action would benefit them in their anti-China campaign or help them intensify their aggression against Kampuchea and tighten their control over Laos. The Chinese side has always pursued a friendly and good-neighbourly foreign policy and has done its utmost to preserve peace and stability along the Sino-Vietnamese border. But the Vietnamese authorities are bent on creating incidents along the border and encroaching upon China's territory and sovereignty. If you keep doing this, you will have to bear sole responsibility for the serious consequences arising therefrom."

He said, "In order to find a fundamental solution to the problems existing between the two countries, the Chinese side has repeatedly pointed out during the negotiations that it would not be difficult to relax the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border provided the Vietnamese authorities stop pursuing their regional hegemonist and hostile anti-China policies and put an end to their provocations and invasions in Chinese border areas. Reluctant to get to the essence of the problem, however, the Vietnamese side has kept peddling its so-called 'emergency measures' and 'draft agreement' in an attempt to deceive and mislead public opinion. As a result, the negotiations have hardly made any progress but have remained long deadlocked. We would like to reiterate that in order to relax tension along the border and restore normal state relations between the two countries, it is essential to start with discussing the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony. The Vietnamese side will never succeed in any trick they may play."

Han Nianlong said, "It should be noted that, while continuing to tighten their colonial rule in Laos, wantonly arresting and suppressing patriotic personages there, the Vietnamese authorities are sending more aggressor troops into Kampuchea to step up their war of aggression in defiance of the will of the people of the whole world and the U.N. resolution. What is more, they have deliberately created famine and pushed the Kampuchean people to the verge of extinction."

"Vietnamese aggressor troops have also made continued armed provocations against Thailand, thus menacing peace and security there and in Southeast Asia as a whole. We would like to remind the Vietnamese authorities once again that if you persist in this reckless course of action, you will be called to account by history, and grave consequences will result."

MORE LAO REFUGEES FLEE TO THAILAND SINCE CURRENCY DEVALUATION

OW181248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 18 (XINHUA)--About 100 to 200 Laotians have been forced to flee into Thailand each day following the devaluation of the Laotian currency, (kips) on December 10, according to Thai press reports today. The new arrivals said that under the new system, all Laotians were required to hand over their kips to the government and only allowed to keep a meagre allowance for each family's spending.

An AFP report yesterday quoted a reliable source in Hanoi as saying that all the old kips had to be surrendered by noon on December 10, but that the new currency was only distributed two days later. The source said the delay had "forced all shops to close down for 48 hours", and "when the shops reopened, consumers found that prices had increased by an average of 30 per cent."

In addition, 1,174 Lao Hmong hill tribesmen arrived in two districts of Chiang Khan and Pak Chom in Loei Province of northeast Thailand on December 16 alone by crossing over the Mekong River on makeshift rafts. They had reportedly fled suppression operations directed against their strongholds.

VODK SAYS 'PUPPETS' RISE AGAINST SRV IN KAMPUCHEA

OW181256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese domination and brutalities against the Kampuchean people have even incensed members of the "self-defence forces and soldiers of the puppet regime in Kampuchea to turn their guns against the Vietnamese aggressors, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

From December 1 to 3, a number of members of the puppet "self-defence" forces coordinated with the people in fighting the Vietnamese invaders in Kompong Som and Veal Renh where they intercepted Vietnamese military vehicles killing 8 Vietnamese soldiers on board and capturing an quantity of foodgrains and a number of firearms.

Witnessing Vietnamese aggressor troops putting hundreds of Kampuchean people into custody near Rosvay market, and raping Kampuchean women at will, a number of members of the puppet "self-defence" forces and puppet troops stationed in Sisophon, Battambang Province, indignantly attacked barracks of the Vietnamese aggressors with hand-grenades on many occasions.

On November 27 to 30, a number of puppet troops distributed leaflets in Takeo, Ang Tason, Barokar, Kipivong and other places together with the local people, demanding that the Vietnamese authorities stop killing the Kampucheans and withdraw immediately and completely their aggressor troops and Vietnamese settlers from Kampuchea.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

LATE REPORT: BEIJING IN CAMBODIAN CITES POL POT INTERVIEW

BK191442 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 18 Dec 79 BK

[Unattributed reportage: "Visit to Kampuchea by Swedish Correspondents"]

[Text] At Phnum Kravanh Mountain in the west of Kampuchea, near the Thai border, all the correspondents were resting and waiting for Pol Pot. The 54-year-old leader has dark skin due to exposure to the sun and his hair has turned grey, but he is very active and full of confidence. He came on a motorcycle to meet us at the camp. This camp comprises six huts built from bamboo and leaves.

Pol Pot told us that when Vietnam launched its invasions against us, it sent six times more troops than we had. This is why we were compelled to split our army into guerrilla units and withdraw to our bases. Later on the Vietnamese attempted to wipe us all out in the dry season before April 1979, but failed. After that it was rumored that the Vietnamese would launch a decisive offensive against us in the dry season. But the dry season has gone on for 2 months now, but still we are not defeated even though the Vietnamese have increased their troop strength to 220,000.

Pol Pot declared that he is commanding 50,000 guerrilla combatants. It was reported that 70,000 Vietnamese troops have been killed and wounded and that over 10,000 others have lost the ability to fight due to malaria and desertion. It is reported that up to April 1979 Pol Pot's side suffered 30,000 men killed or wounded. In the rainy season after April, Pol Pot's side suffered only 4,000 killed or wounded. During the past over 2 months, only 2,000 Pol Pot troops were killed or wounded.

Pol Pot said that even if the Vietnamese increased their troop strength to 500,000 they would never be able to drive us out of the border area. It is as difficult as the closing of the border between North and South Vietnam previously. Pol Pot stated that there is no problem concerning weapons and ammunition of the guerrilla units. Before the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea, we buried large quantities of weapons and ammunition. The guerrillas have planted rice and cassava for their own consumption. Moreover, the guerrillas can live on wild rice and fruits. Since Thailand still adheres to the stand of recognizing Democratic Kampuchea in the diplomatic field, Thailand and our guerrilla units have trade contacts with each other. UNICEF has also given some rice and other food supplies, but our guerrillas still lack medicines for treating malaria.

The Swedish correspondents wrote that in the densely populated areas in Kampuchea there are even greater miseries. At this camp and at those in Aranyaprathet in Thailand, we have seen a number of Kampuchean women and children who have walked from Takeo Province in southeast Kampuchea in order to escape starvation. In Aranyaprathet, Red Cross personnel told us that a large number of starving Kampuchean people who are reduced to bags of bones arrived every day from the zone under control of the Vietnamese.

Pol Pot said that our people are facing grave miseries unprecedented in our history. Our country used to be bounteous, and even exported rice. But this starvation is a part of Vietnam's measures to exterminate our race. Pol Pot announced that at present many former enemies of his are uniting with or drawing near to him. Pol Pot regarded the wider support for his policy as the result of his government's activities defined in the draft political program drawn up for the establishment of a broader national front on 21 December 1979. The main point of this draft political program is to have a free Kampuchea in the future; a country (?with free elections) and where various various parties can co-exist. Prime Minister Pol Pot announced that at present his army controls one-fourth of the Kampuchean territory with 2 million people. The government supported by Vietnam controls only the southern region and various provincial towns. Pol Pot said that the situation during the past 2 months was that the Vietnamese troops invaded the mountainous Phnum Kravanh region and an area north of our area on the western bank of the Mekong River. At the same time, our army launched armed attacks in the area under Vietnamese control east of Phnom Penh. We expect that before the end of the dry season in April next year, our army will launch nationwide activities.

ROMANIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON HEGEMONISM

OW181253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, December 17 (XINHUA)--Romania consistently and most resolutely denounces any attempt to enslave and dominate other countries and any attempt to impose on them from outside the ways they should shape and carry out their internal and external policies, says ROMANIA LIBERA here today. The Romanian paper was commenting on the U.N.-adopted anti-hegemony resolution as submitted by eight non-aligned countries.

Entitled "To Exterminate Hegemonist Policies, a Fundamental in International Life", the commentary notes that hegemonism is a manifestation of imperialist power politics which aims at dictating, controlling and oppressing the people of other countries. "Such old policies run counter to the trend of the times. They have immensely poisoned the international political climate and created heavy obstacles on the way to cooperation between countries," it adds.

"The more hegemonist policies are integrated with the tendency to divide the world and scramble for spheres of influence," the commentary continues, "the more dangerous they will become. They are constant sources for conflict, tension and war." Hegemonist policies go overtly against the aspirations of the people of various countries to live in a world of peace and understanding, against the legitimate rights of these peoples to choose independently their own road to development and against the fundamental principles governing relations between countries. Hegemonist policies, the commentary stresses, constitute a serious menace to international peace and security.

Now that the resolution has been adopted, the commentary points out, "it is now essential to implement each of its clauses with unremitting efforts and turn them into concrete actions in international relations."

ROMANIA DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH U.S. COMPANY

OW161604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, December 16 (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received Armand Hammer, president of the Administrative Council of the American Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and the corporation's executive president, Zoltan Meerzey, here yesterday.

They discussed matters of cooperation between the American corporation and the Romanian company concerned. They pointed out the possibilities of cooperation, on the basis of mutual benefit, in increasing production, marketing in third countries and undertaking scientific research for the utilization of new sources of energy.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV ACTOR IN SHANGHAI--The Yugoslav film delegation headed by well-known Yugoslav actor Velimir-bata Zivojinovic arrived in Shanghai from Beijing on 1 December, and was welcomed by Shanghai film workers at the airport. Comrade Zivojinovic said he had had a pleasant time since his arrival in China and thanked Shanghai's audiences for their earnest expectation of the delegation's arrival. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 79 OW]

KHOMAYNI SAYS 'ALL U.S. HOSTAGES ARE SPIES'

OW181924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--Iran's religious leader Khomeyni said that American hostages in the U.S. Embassy were all spies and the Iranian people agreed with the students holding them captive, according to reports from Western news agencies. Khomeyni said in a televised interview yesterday that the U.S. Embassy "is a place for spying and the hostages are spies who have nothing to do with an embassy and are not diplomats."

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh reportedly mentioned plans about the hostages in several interviews on December 16 and 17. He said that some hostages might be released before Christmas. But the students occupying the American Embassy refused the plans. They said, "Our position remains the same as before. The hostages will all be put on trial. None of them is going to be released before Christmas." "But the date (of the trial) should be set by the people and the Imam (Ayatollah Khomeyni)," said one of the student leaders.

According to press reports in Tehran today, the Revolutionary Council of Iran last night decided to set up a grand jury composed of 24 jurists to start the investigations about the U.S. crimes in Iran. The decision was taken by the Revolutionary Council after an examination of a report submitted by Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. Earlier, the foreign minister told a group of foreign correspondents on December 16 that the grand jury would convene at the beginning of the coming January and it would probably take two weeks to hear evidence. The hostages could appear before the grand jury as witnesses, "but not as the accused," he added.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS FRENCH MINISTER ON AID TO ZAIRE

OW171224 Beijing XINHUA English 1213 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, December 16 (XINHUA)--11 conventions were signed here yesterday between France and Zaire stipulating that France would grant Zaire 13.9 million francs of financial aid. These conventions were concluded at a four-day meeting of the Franco-Zairian Grand Mixed Commission which ended on December 13. The meeting decided to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries, especially in agriculture and rural development. Therefore, France agreed to offer 200 million francs in loans and 100 million francs in aid.

This was the first time that France has agreed to grant 100 million francs of aid to an African country, French Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley told XINHUA. France was reported to have agreed to give Zaire 25 million U.S. dollars in aid last November.

BRIEFS

SOCCER TEAM LEAVES SEYCHELLES--Beijing, 7 Dec--The Shenyang football team of China left Seychelles for home yesterday at the end of an 1-week friendly visit, according to a report from Victoria. On the afternoon of 5 December, 3,000 spectators watched a friendly match between the Shenyang football team and the Seychelles national football team. The guest team lost the game 1:3 to the host team. Among the spectators were government ministers including the Minister of Foreign Affairs Jacques Hodoul. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW]

CUBA, ETHIOPIA SIGN ECONOMIC PACT

OW181216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Havana, December 17 (XINHUA)--Cuba and Ethiopia have signed a protocol on economic cooperation during the Ethiopian Minister of Industry Tesfaye Dinka's visit here. Dinka, leading a government delegation arrived here on December 15, and has held talks with Cuban officials on problems of economic cooperation.

The Cuban paper GRANMA reported that the Cuban Minister of the Chemical Industry Antonio Esquivel visited Ethiopia last October and the two sides signed an agreement covering the reorganization of the Ethiopian Ministry of Mines, and Cuba's assistance in energy and water resources projects.

During the visit here, the Ethiopian Government delegation toured schools on Cuba's youth island, where about 2,300 Ethiopian students are being trained. 1,211 of these students arrived here on December 3.

Cuban President Fidel Castro made a speech on December 2, in which he announced that Cuba was about to send a considerable number of people and offer equipment to Ethiopia to assist in the realization of a number of construction projects.

CUBAN POLITICAL PRISONERS DEPART FOR U.S.

OW161632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Havana, December 15 (XINHUA)--62 released political prisoners with their 123 family members left here by air for the United States today.

Under an agreement reached between the Cuban Government and representatives of the Cuban community abroad last year, the Cuban Government had set free in groups a total of 3,600 political prisoners. 1,329 of the released have so far been allowed to leave for the U.S., Venezuela and Costa Rica this year.

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT RECEIVES FORMER SHAH

OW171242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Panama City, December 16 (XINHUA)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo reaffirmed in a meeting today with the deposed shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, that the Panamanian Government had made the decision to give the former shah political asylum in Panama, because it hoped to contribute to the solution of a world crisis.

When President Royo, who appeared with Pahlavi at a press conference, was asked why Panama had agreed to permit the former shah to live here, he replied, "We felt compelled to contribute to peace in the world." He said that he had not considered the possibility of reprisals by the Iranian Government.

It is reported that Panama has no diplomatic relations with Iran and does not import oil from the latter.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Earlier, General Omar Torrijos, commander of Panama's National Guard and former chief of government, called on Pahlavi.

Before Pahlavi arrival in Contadora Island yesterday, the Panamanian Government took tight security measures for him.

President Royo said, "He (Pahlavi) comes to Panama without restrictions as to time and without conditions from Panama."

PANAMA'S EFFICIENT OPERATION OF CANAL NOTED

OW161558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Panama City, December 15 (XINHUA)--Over 2,000 ships have passed through the Panama Canal since the new canal treaties went into effect on October 1, an official of the canal's administrative commission announced yesterday.

During the last two and a half months, this inter-oceanic waterway has maintained the same level of passage as that of last year and the tonnage of ships passing through the canal in this period totalled 29 million. Income derived from the canal has increased to 46 million U.S. dollars, showing an increase of ten million dollars over the same period of last year.

The official also stressed that there will be no ending to the work on the canal: efforts will be made to improve distance lighting and increase and modernize mechanical towing capacities in the locks.

JAMAICAN CABINET RESIGNS AT PREMIER'S REQUEST

OW181632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Percival James Patterson announced on national radio yesterday that the Jamaican cabinet had resigned en masse, according to a Kingston report. Patterson said that the decision on mass resignation was made at the request of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley in order to enable him to form a new government.

According to Westernnews agency reports, the mass resignation of the Jamaican cabinet was related to the serious economic difficulties facing the island country. In the past two years, Jamaica has obtained credits from the International Monetary Fund and other international financial organizations under harsh conditions. The Jamaican Prime Minister disclosed in a recent speech that Jamaica had failed to meet the requirements laid down by the international monetary fund as a condition for continued financing.

The immediate problem is reportedly an acute foreign exchange deficit because of sagging production of sugar and bauxite at a time when prices are rising sharply for the oil Jamaica must import. In addition, the measures taken by the Government for social reform met opposition from the business sector at home.

HONGQI DISCLAIMS PRECULTURAL REVOLUTION EXISTENCE OF REVISIONIST LINE

HK180713 Beijing HONGQI No 12 in Chinese 2 Dec 79 pp 25-26 HK

[Article by Mei Dongkui: "The Revisionist Line Was Unknown in the Countryside Before the Great Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] The comrades who are engaged in rural work currently pose the most formidable ideological resistance to implementing rural policies. They include the leading comrades who have developed a "rightist phobia" to such an extent that they are still afraid of making rightist mistakes. To cure this "phobia" once and for all, it is necessary to solve the fundamental problem of whether there has been a revisionist line, that is, a right opportunist line, in the rural work conducted by our party since the founding of the PRC. This issue is related to the implementation of the policies specified in the two central documents on agriculture and must be clarified. The cadres' misgivings over committing rightist errors are more or less connected with this problem.

While agricultural development in our country has experienced twists and turns since the founding of the PRC, this is not due to the existence of right deviationist ideas and a revisionist line in the rural work undertaken by our party. On the contrary, it has been caused by left deviationist ideas which appeared at certain periods and by the ultraleftist line. This becomes clear by briefly reviewing the course of our country's agricultural development. Following the completion of land reform and as a result of implementing the correct line, principles and policies in rural work conducted by the party during the period of agricultural cooperativization, the socialist transformation of agriculture was successful and in a sound state. In this major revolution, which involved the relations of production affecting hundreds of millions of peasants, firm steps were taken to promote the development of agricultural production. When the people's communes were introduced in 1958, a "communist wind" began to blow across the land. There were boastful attempts to procure more grain than necessary, make reckless decisions, merge production teams with communes, level the rich with the poor and advocate higher yields than the land would allow in a hasty leap toward communism. As a result of these erroneous slogans and practices, coupled with serious natural disasters, agricultural production in our country suffered severe setbacks from the late 1950s to the early 1960s, while the collective economy was disrupted and the people's livelihood was made more difficult than before. Consequently, the party Central Committee in 1962 adopted measures to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm, including the "60 articles" for the people's communes. This restored and promoted the development of agricultural production. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed an ultraleftist line to counter right deviationist restoration. Flaunting "the theory of productive forces," they harshly criticized what they called capitalism, dragged out "capitalist roaders" at every level, cut off the "appendages of capitalism," abolished pay according to work and tried to effect "a pauper's transition to higher stages of collectivization." This severely disrupted the implementation of the party's rural policies, slowed down the development of agricultural production and even caused a recession in many localities. These two setbacks lasted for 13 to 14 years and comprised more than 60 percent of the 20 years or so since agriculture was collectivized. With the remainder of the time devoted to correcting ultraleftist deviations and to rehabilitating and restoring production, could there be any problem related to the so-called revisionist line? What Lin Biao and the "gang of four" called the revisionist line in rural work was deliberately concocted by them. [paragraph continues]

What they listed as manifestations of the revisionist line meant nothing but "three freedoms and one contract," "placing workpoints in command" and "material incentives." "Three freedoms" referred to the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets and the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses. Since farming private plots and rural fair trading are necessary to complementing the socialist economy, it was absolutely wrong to criticize them as manifestations of the capitalist economy and ban them. It was likewise absurd to criticize the production team's assumption of sole responsibility for its own profits or losses as a capitalist form of management regarding the fixing of output quotas and fixing of costs. "One contract" or the fixing of output quotas based on individual households was advocated in some localities during the 3 years of economic hardships. This problem was complicated by factors which prevailed at that time and called for specific assessment. Even if it was wrong to do so, it should not be considered to be the main trend at that time, let alone be condemned as a manifestation of the revisionist line. With regard to "placing workpoints in command" and "material incentives--the targets of ultraleftist criticism--these were largely aimed at the policy of pay according to work and awarding bonuses. All in all, they opposed and criticized the party's correct rural policies, subjecting them to their longest and most vehement vilifications, covering extensive fields and producing lasting impressions on people. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" nearly 3 years ago, all the fronts have devoted themselves to eliminating chaos and restoring order and have categorically declared that the revisionist line was unknown in the countryside before the Great Cultural Revolution. However, this problem has not been completely clarified in rural work. As a result, a number of cadres have found it difficult to distinguish between issues of right and wrong and have ideological misgivings weighing on their minds.

This is the situation that exists across the land. In Henan for example, in criticizing the so-called revisionist line, "leasing land" has been subjected to severe criticism. On the surface, the issue of "leasing land" appears to be more serious than "one contract." If we assess this problem with a historical perspective, however, we will see that this is not true. During the 1961 economic hardships, the collectives leased land to the peasants as private plots for a season or two as an expedient measure to assuage the temporary difficulties. Judging from later findings, this measure contributed to overcoming famine and restoring production, and it did not result in capitalist tendencies. This temporary measure adopted under given historical conditions should not be criticized as a manifestation of the revisionist line.

Affirming that the revisionist line was unknown in the countryside since the founding of the PRC does not mean that there are no rightist shortcomings and mistakes in rural work. However, they do not constitute a manifestation of the revisionist line.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON 'THREE THEORIES'

HK181232 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Ma Zhongyang "Comment on the 'Three Theories'"]

[Text] Practice is the sole criterion for testing the truth. After more than a year of discussion of this problem, tremendous progress has been achieved as the matter has received widespread attention.

However, the development of the situation is uneven. Following the correct ideological line and emancipating the mind remain very arduous tasks. Judging from problems revealed in those units that have done makeup lessons on the criterion of truth, the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line on cadres and the people still runs very deep. [paragraph continues]

Let me comment on the three problems constantly encountered in our discussions, that is, the "theory of carrying things too far," "the theory of feelings" and "the theory of deviating from the program" (hereafter called the "three theories").

The "Theory of Carrying Things Too Far"

Some comrades hold that ideological confusion which has appeared in society is a result of the emancipation of the mind. Therefore, they feel disgust at the mention of emancipating the mind. They think it is a source of trouble and consider that things have been carried too far.

Have things been carried too far? The answer should be based on the facts and not on the subjective thinking of a small number of people. So long as we get deeply involved with reality and look into actual conditions, we will find that there are still many stereotypes that shackle people's minds in various areas. Of course, there are individual cases of carrying things too far, which should be rectified in a realistic and sensible manner. We cannot negate the emancipation of the mind just because certain individuals have carried things too far in their approach to certain problems.

Nothing has been said openly against solving the problem of unemployed youths. However, anything that is done to solve this problem evokes immediate opposition. For example, the organization of some unemployed youths to do something for tourists in those scenic spots or public grounds of historical interest has met with intervention from "those who show concern," and even downright prohibition. What are the reasons they give? One is the absence of special authorization from the higher-ups. Another is maintaining the "prestige" of "state-run undertakings." Still another is encouraging the spread of capitalism. These three reasons do not help provide employment for unemployed youths.

Such is the case with the problem of unemployment for youths. In other fields, we will surely run into various obstacles, large and small. Some enterprises or organs have wasted fortunes. But so long as this has been approved or cleared by the leadership, it is considered justified. Someone suggested that if 1 percent of the amount wasted was set aside as a bonus, we could avoid any such waste by carrying out the principle of distribution according to one's work. Instead of incurring losses, we would create wealth for the state or surrender profits to the higher authorities. But such a suggestion was rejected because there was no rule that could be cited and because of the fear that capitalism would raise its head. Many strange things, such as making no distinction between good and bad performers, giving neither material encouragement nor punishment and giving one no credit for working hard but credit for muddling along, have become the order of the day. How many people have hated to see things as they are but could do nothing, no matter how much they want to change them! On the other hand, some people have taken things for granted and consider that only this state of affairs is the mark of the "superiority" of the socialist system. Is it unusual to see this kind of person who takes pride in an obviously ossified way of thinking?

Marxism has all along favored the emancipation of the mind. Knowledge of the world calls for emancipating the mind. Transforming the world especially calls for emancipating the mind. Without emancipating its own mind, how can the proletariat talk about undertaking the weighty mission of emancipating all of mankind; as far as Marxism is concerned, to emancipate the mind is to remove the mental shackles and uphold dialectical materialism or persist in seeking truth from facts, linking theory with practice and doing everything with reality in mind. There simply just does not exist the problem of "carrying things too far."

As far as our actual conditions and the thinking of certain cadres are concerned, we have a great deal to do. To become emancipated from the mental shackles of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and restore our party's fine traditions we must exert great efforts and work hard. In the past 10 years or more, modern superstitions have dominated some people's minds and their remnant poison has still not been eliminated. How can we describe this work which we have just begun as a case of "carrying things too far"? There is no set pattern to be followed by China on its road to socialist modernization. It must follow its own road in light of its own actual conditions. This calls for our groping along the way, studying things and creating new ones. The new Long March is a process of continuously emancipating the mind. How can we say that this--an effort that we have hardly begun--has already been "carried too far"?

The "Theory of Feelings"

Some comrades say that since the discussion of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, they have criticized "every line being truth" and taken more than they could bear emotionally. They think that this is a matter of how one feels toward Comrade Mao Zedong.

Revolutionary feelings are a product of revolutionary practice. Only through personal experience and judgment in actual life is one able to gradually cultivate, enrich and develop his feelings. One's love for the leader is actually a show of concern for the interests of the party, class interests and the people's interests. It is related to the future and destiny of the revolution, the growth or decline of the country and the emancipation of classes. It is not deifying or worshipping an individual. Without understanding this, we would lapse into historical idealism. In addition, loving one's leader is also closely bound up with one's individual experiences. In our revolutionary ranks, many comrades, especially those older ones who have devoted a long period to revolution, have behind them a past marked by consciousness and development. This past is inseparably linked with enlightenment, persuasion, training and education by the party and with Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings. It naturally follows that these comrades have warm love for the party and for Comrade Mao Zedong. Such revolutionary feelings are sincere, deep-seated and praiseworthy.

However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" capitalized on Comrade Mao Zedong's lofty prestige and the people's profound feelings toward the party and Comrade Mao Zedong to idolize and make a mystery of the leader, advocating "every line is truth" and promoting the "three loyalties" and "four fields in which freedom of action is allowed." Many people were deceived into believing that this was a gesture of respecting and loving Comrade Mao Zedong. Some people have been deeply affected by this poison and have not yet awakened. Such a situation shows that the remnant poison of the "theory of feelings" really cannot be underestimated.

Comrade Mao Zedong always advocated doing away with superstitions and opposed the personality cult. Modern advocates of superstitions have made a mystery of Comrade Mao Zedong, allowing people only to deify him and not treat him as a comrade. If you do not follow their imposed rules and regulations, they bring their big stick down on you, accusing you of "opposing Chairman Mao"! This has served to vitiate and drain our revolutionary affection for Comrade Mao Zedong. What was originally deep and sincere affection has given way to extreme caution and great fear. A large number of comrades have even been wronged and subjected to ruthless struggle. Many of them have died unredressed. This great gulf--created between the people and the leader--has done harm to not only the people but to the leader. Are the motives of those who try to hurt others under the guise of "profound affection" and thus elevate their own status not clear enough?

Marxism sets great value on revolutionary feelings. Marxism is therefore marked by many epics and vivid deeds of revolutionary friendship, which are fine traditions that have been a source of enlightenment to the successors. However, Marxism has never advocated putting feelings first. It always teaches us not to replace science with feelings, and especially not to be carried away by feelings, as well to refrain from making any hasty decision. It is a pity that some comrades have favored letting feelings decide everything. With feelings deciding everything, the subjective world reigns supreme. All criteria for practice and all that is objective are thus excluded, making science a slave of theology. Our party's guidelines call for looking ahead, but they do not favor looking backward and returning to the Middle Ages!

The "Theory of Departing From the Program"

Some comrades hold that by shifting the focus of its work--centering on socialist economic construction and struggling for the realization of the four modernizations--the party has changed its bearings, departed from the program and made the mistake of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." This is a problem that must be clarified.

Shifting the focus of the party's work to socialist modernization meets the objective needs of the development of revolutionary undertakings and is entirely in line with the people's fundamental interests. We cannot let the people's habits or any "books" determine the party's strategic guidelines. Otherwise, the party and the revolution cannot move ahead. The "Manifesto of the Communist Party" is the communists' first programmatic document. How did Marx and Engels tell people to apply it? In a preface to the German edition of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" in 1872, they pointed out: "The actual application of these fundamental principles, as mentioned in the 'Manifesto', must always depend on the then prevailing historical conditions." Practice for over a century has proved this brilliant conclusion.

Does the shift of emphasis in our party's work suit the needs of the development of the Chinese revolution? If we just listen to the urgent call of the people and think of the tortuous road that we have followed, we, as real patriots, let alone Communist Party members or revolutionary cadres, will wholeheartedly support the party's policy decision on shifting the focus of its work and believe that this is really dictated by the state's needs and the people's demands, and is justified both in theory and practice. Only those who completely detach themselves from the masses and from reality favor adhering to a fixed formula and replacing revolutionary development with nonsense about revolution.

The advocates of the "theory of departing from the program" are especially opposed to realistic and sensible analysis of our current class conditions. They are still obsessed with "struggle, struggle, struggle" and insist on directing the efforts of the entire party and the people of the whole country toward class struggle. They want us to discuss the subject of struggle every day, every month and every year, now and in the future as we did before. Anyone who does not do so is condemned as advocates of "revisionism"!

In his "Report on the Work of the Government" at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out: "Landlords and rich peasants have been eliminated as a class" and "capitalists no longer exist as a class." This is a scientific analysis of our class conditions, because it agrees with objective realities. Marxism holds that socialism means the elimination of classes. In this sense, the great victory achieved by our party in leading the laboring people to eliminate classes should really be celebrated as a major event.

The report also pointed out that in our country there are still class enemies opposing and sabotaging socialism. They include new exploiting elements and certain remnants of old exploiting classes. We can never let down our guard against such an opposing force. Among the people, the influence of bourgeois ideology and feudal ideology will also remain for a long time to come. To counter these influences, we must conduct prolonged struggle and education. This is to say that we must admit that class struggle still exists--which must be distinguished from the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." Meanwhile, we must also oppose the conducting of any large-scale mass class struggle of a tempestuous nature, which must be distinguished from the idea of expanding class struggle. This is a summing-up of several decades of experiences and lessons in class struggle. Historical practice shows that class struggle has its objective laws. If we overlook this and instead act as we subjectively wish and enlarge class struggle regardless of the objective conditions of class struggle and regardless of whether or not exploiting classes and systems have been eliminated, then we will surely be penalized, causing serious damage and even disastrous consequences. In this regard, we have already received a profound lesson. People will not forget the unprecedented catastrophe that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought to the party and the state.

Marxism is the science for the proletarian liberation movement and is a revolutionary weapon and not a religion binding the proletariat hand and foot, and still less a club to be brought to bear on the people. It has hitherto opposed being taken as a dogma and has taught people to take theory as a guide for action. For this very reason, Lenin's October Revolution ended in victory. So did China's new democratic revolution led by Comrade Mao Zedong. Is Mao Zedong Thought not a combination of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution? How can we stick to a fixed formula that never changes? Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is packed with vitality. Is this not due to its great creativity?

The cause of the "three theories" lies in our running counter to the party's correct ideological line and throwing to the winds Comrade Mao Zedong's consistent call for seeking truth from facts, linking theory with practice and doing everything with reality in mind. We can cure these comrades' disease by conducting education in dialectical materialism, so that they can be emancipated from the shackles of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and seriously make investigations and studies in real life and follow the correct ideological line in practice.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES PRACTICE OF 'FAVORITISM'

HK180943 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 79 p 3 HK

[Short commentary: "A Tendency Which Should Not Be Neglected"]

[Text] At present, we are rectifying the incorrect styles of work, enforcing party discipline and checking on the unhealthy tendencies within our party. In this process, cases of "pleading for mercy for someone" have occurred in some localities and units. This is a tendency which should not be neglected. It should arouse the attention and vigilance of the party committees at all levels, particularly the leading cadres.

When party members or cadres have made mistakes and when the party organizations or the departments concerned have handled the cases improperly, it is permissible for comrades who understand the whole situation to adhere to the stand of the party, realistically understand the facts and be fair to comrades who have made mistakes. [paragraph continues]

In this commentary, "pleading for mercy for someone" refers to practicing favoritism. It is mainly manifested in the attitudes of a few leading cadres who excessively tolerate, accommodate and even wink at or shield the unhealthy tendencies and mistakes made by some party members or cadres who have violated laws and party discipline. These are problems which have previously been investigated and verified and their nature has also been very clear. However, these cadres negate the party's discipline, make no distinction between right and wrong and spare no effort to find out all sorts of "reasons" to defend those who have made mistakes. They attempt to cover up the problems so that the offenders can be treated leniently or even be excused from the deserved criticism or punishment.

"Bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends" was the work style of the official circles in the exploiting class of the old society. In previous years, it was brought into the Communist Party by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and severely contaminated our party's body and our party members' ideology. Why are there still a handful of people hankering after "pleading for mercy for someone"? This is because some people have made similar mistakes or are connected with the mistakes. Under the pretext of pleading for mercy for someone they are actually absolving themselves from guilt. Some people abandon the principles because their comrade-in-arms, colleagues, old subordinates, old superiors or their relatives' children are the ones who made the mistakes. They are afraid of impairing their personal relations and they feel sorry for the offenders. Some people use all their ingenuity to shield those who have made mistakes because they belong to the same faction. Such ways of doing things have caused difficulties in carrying out inspections by the party. Many cases which have been proved through investigation have remained unsettled for a long time.

The party constitution clearly stipulates that communists should "dare to struggle against words and deeds which violate the party's principle." "Pleading for mercy for someone" runs counter to this stipulation. Facts have proved that where the problem of "pleading for mercy" is serious, the healthy atmosphere will decline and an unhealthy atmosphere will prevail. This not only harms the offenders themselves, but also severely ruins the relations between the party and the masses, defames the party and weakens the party's fighting power. We must absolutely check this erroneous practice. It is related to the important issues of maintaining our party's proletarian and vanguard nature and having the party fully play its role as the core of leadership during the new period. Every party member, particularly the party's leading cadres at all levels, must persist in the principle of the party spirit and act strictly according to the party's principle and policies. They themselves should not "plead for mercy for anyone," and should also firmly oppose those who do so. While inspecting or handling cases of violating discipline, the party committees at all levels and the party's discipline inspection committees should stand up against anyone who "pleads for mercy for someone," resolutely enforce party discipline and severely criticize and educate comrades who "plead for mercy for someone." We should also take disciplinary action against those who refuse to mend their ways despite admonitions and make serious mistakes. Only if we do so can we rapidly check all kinds of unhealthy tendencies and resume and carry forward our party's fine tradition and work style.

PLA GENERAL LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT RESPONDS TO VISITS, LETTERS

OW190825 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0340 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Dec--The principal leading comrades of the PLA General Logistics Department have done a good job in regard to personally handling letters and visits from the masses in an effort to effectively solve various problems as reflected by the people.

Zhang Zhen, director of the General Logistics Department, frequently handles letters and visits from the masses and personally receives petitioners. He has constantly reminded his secretaries that all letters from the masses must be expeditiously delivered to him without delay and that all petitioners must be reported to him, instead of their being easily turned away. Since early this year, he has personally read and commented on most of the 520 letters addressed to him.

In a letter to Director Zhang Zhen, a comrade from the ordnance department of the Lanzhou PLA Units revealed difficulties they had encountered regarding funds, materials and processing techniques in the course of test-producing an antitank gun that fires high explosive shells. Zhang Zhen immediately instructed scientific and technical departments to assist this ordnance department to solve the problem. Then the General Logistics Department and other related units organized the manpower to launch a major campaign to make full use of other PLA unit innovations and to conduct many tests. As a result, this ordnance department succeeded in test-producing an antitank weapon that has fairly strong armor-piercing power and is easy to operate.

In handling letters from the masses, the leading comrades of the PLA General Logistics Department have paid special attention to the well-being of the masses and to their appeals as well. In a letter sent to Wang Ping, political commissar of the General Logistics Department, in April, the medical personnel of the PLA general hospital revealed a housing shortage. Wang Ping sent this letter to the administrative bureau and asked the bureau director to study the situation along with the leading personnel of the general hospital. A number of houses were built only 3 months after the letter was sent to the General Logistics Department.

The leading comrades of the General Logistics Department have also attached great importance to letters that reflected the well-being of frontier troops, coastal defense units and PLA units stationed in remote areas. Comrade Zhang Zhen constantly reminded all personnel at the General Logistics Department that our units stationed in border regions and on islands shoulder arduous tasks and live under very difficult conditions. All comrades working in inland areas must understand their difficulties and rapidly solve problems that can be solved without unnecessary delay; under no circumstances should we shift the responsibility from one to another. Receiving a letter that revealed a shortage of edible oil and other nonstaple food items in a unit working in the Tianshan Mountains, Zhang Zhen immediately instructed the relevant departments to solve this problem. Acting on Zhang Zhen's instruction, the military supplies department immediately shipped 12,000 jin of edible oil and 20,000 jin of soybeans to this PLA unit.

In June this year, the General Logistics Department received a letter from a certain comrade at the reception center under the Hunan Provincial Military District criticizing an extravagant and wasteful meeting held by various related departments under the General Logistics Department in Changsha. Comrade Zhang Zhen read this letter at a meeting attended by the leading personnel of various departments and conducted criticism and self-criticism. Wang Ping suggested that all units under the General Logistics Department should be informed of this incident in order to put an end to such meetings in the future.

PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ISSUES SUPPORT CAMPAIGN CIRCULAR

OW181430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0339 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 18 Dec--The PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular calling on the whole army to launch a campaign to support the government and cherish the people during the 1980 new year and spring festival in a more extensive, deepgoing, enthusiastic and down-to-earth way, so as to further cement the army-government and army-civilian relations and promote the development of the excellent situation characterized by stability and unity.

The circular pointed out: Through implementation of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Party Committee, the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the 3 important conferences of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, and as a result of thoroughly criticizing the ultraleftist line followed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the past year, an excellent situation has emerged in which the army and the people are united together to carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. With the kind concern and vigorous support from governments at all levels and the broad masses of people, our army has scored gratifying achievements in the struggle to defend the motherland and take part in socialist construction. The glorious traditions of army-civilian unity and supporting the government and cherishing the people have been further revived and developed. In order to further cement the army-government and army-civilian relations and promote the development of the excellent situation of stability and unity, it is necessary to carry out activities to support the government and cherish the people during the new year and spring festival in a more extensive, thoroughgoing, enthusiastic and down-to-earth way.

1. Deepen education in carrying forward our army's tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people under the new historical conditions. Based on the new conditions and characteristics of the relations between the army and government and between the army and people created under the new historical conditions, leading organs at all levels should make constant analysis and study, devise ways of strengthening army-government and army-civilian unity, and step up education among the army units in the legal system and in our army's aim, tasks, three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention, and its glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. During the new year and spring festival, it is essential to include the aforesaid education in the political education program as its major content, concentrate time, conduct it in a conscientious manner and effectively solve ideological problems. The army units, cadres in particular, should be so educated that they may deeply understand that cementing army-government and army-civilian unity is an important guarantee for strengthening national defense, opposing aggression, overcoming difficulties and realizing the four modernizations. It is imperative to remain modest and prudent, respect the government and wholeheartedly love and serve the people. Vigorous efforts should be made to promote the common practice of supporting the government and cherishing the people. Those who have done well should be cited for meritorious service or commended. Units laden with problems should be consolidated.

2. Launch extensive activities to learn from the people of the whole nation. These activities should be carried out in the forms of visits, investigations, interviews, discussions and report meetings and should be systematized and continued so as to learn well the local good thinking, good work style and good experience, and accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of the army units. During the new year and spring festival, it is necessary to arouse an upsurge in learning from the localities and pay attention to summing up experience.

3. Conscientiously check efforts of army units in implementing policy and observing discipline. During the new year and spring festival, major leading comrades of units at and above the regimental level should, by means of making visits and holding forums, personally and widely solicit opinions from the local party and government organizations and the local people, listen to their criticism and check efforts of army units in observing discipline and abiding by the law, as well as review the existing army-government and army-civilian relations. Problems so discovered should be individually handled in a conscientious and proper manner.

4. Actively participate in and support local construction and extensively launch activities to do something good for the masses. All army units should work out their 1980 support plans in accordance with the "opinions concerning army participation in and support for socialist modernizations" announced by the PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department and General Logistics Department. The broad masses of commanders and fighters should take Lei Feng as an example and vigorously launch activities to do something good for the masses.

5. Sign support-government and cherish-people pledges. In signing such pledges, the existing relations between the army and government and between the army and civilians should be analyzed and effective measures taken to guard against formalism. It is necessary to conduct discussions and propaganda among the masses so as to make such pledges known to every household. In addition, the implementation of the pledges should be regularly checked. Where feasible, pledges for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and for supporting the government and cherishing the people may also be formulated in conjunction with the localities concerned.

6. Do a good job in carrying out comfort activities aimed at supporting the government and cherishing the people. During the new year and spring festival, all army units should consult with the localities in which they are stationed for jointly holding support-government and cherish-people meetings. Action should be taken to publicize advanced deeds about supporting the government and cherishing the people and about supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents. Outstanding units and individuals should be commended. It is essential to organize well army-civilian get-togethers and comfort activities. In carrying out these activities, attention should be paid to practicing economy and strictly prohibiting extravagance and waste, as well as extravagant eating and drinking.

The circular added: During the new year and spring festival, all army units should heighten their vigilance and intensify preparedness against war. They should actively hold the local departments concerned to maintain social security and strike at criminal sabotage. Border defense units should join the local militia in vigilantly guarding the great motherland's sacred frontiers so as to enable the people of various nationalities throughout the country to spend their festival joyfully and safely.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR EXPANDING LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK080507 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Light Industry Must Grow by a Relatively Big Margin"]

[Text] The first year of the 3-year period of readjustment will soon be over. We will continue to shift the work focus next year to readjustment and strive for an all-round larger agricultural bumper harvest and growth of light industry (including the textile industry) by a relatively wide margin. How to correctly handle the relationships between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in the new year is a question deserving our serious attention.

Many localities are now discussing the goals of socialist production. This is a good beginning. In the economic readjustment we must further identify the goals of socialist production. If we fail to do this, there will be a widening gap between production and social needs and this will cause a decline and even ruin in production. Our economic work has suffered considerably in recent years so it is now time for us to summarize experiences and draw lessons. We should acknowledge that the cadres assigned to the economic front work hard, and that most of them want to do their work well. However, we should see that many comrades engaged in economic work have no clear ideas about the goals of socialist production or have confused the means with the end--such as promoting production for its own sake. This has resulted in the irrational growth of our present economic structures, such as an abnormal development in some sectors and prolonged shortages and a lack of sustained growth to meet social needs and the people's daily necessities.

Except for agricultural products, China's 900 million people require consumer goods consisting of light industrial products. To develop light industry, we must listen to the voices of the masses. Currently, there are shortages of consumer goods like furniture, paper, soap, detergents, leather shoes, bicycles, sewing machines, woolen textiles, wool blankets, silk covers for beddings, cotton and woolen garments and so forth. There are also serious shortages of nails, iron wire and metal products for constructing rural huts. We should heed the opinions of the masses and do our best to expand light industry in keeping with the requirements of the people. To do this, the people's requirements must be our first consideration. This calls for doing our best to explore all possible avenues according to local conditions and available resources.

Next, accumulation of capital has to be accelerated because funds are required in the construction sector. Among national economic sectors contributing taxes and profits to the state every year, light industry has been in the lead. To improve the people's living conditions since the beginning of this year, the state has increased its expenditures as never before. This has been a drain on the country's finances and the market circulation of currency has correspondingly increased. This calls for a quickened pace in expanding light industry to speed up the accumulation of capital.

Furthermore, expanding exports is also called for. This is because importing enormous quantities of advanced technology and materials must be compensated for by increased exports. Exports of light industrial products comprise more than 40 percent of the state's foreign currency earnings. Only by speeding up the development of light industry can the requirements of expanding exports be met.

Rapidly expanding light industry is an important task in the 3-year period of economic readjustment. In his government work report, Comrade Hua Guofeng explicitly pointed out: "Efforts must be made to help light and textile industries grow at about the same rate, or slightly faster than heavy industry, so that the increase in major consumer goods will be able to keep pace with the rising purchasing power in the country and meet our exports requirements. This is one of the requirements for the 3-year period of economic readjustment."

According to the annual plan, the growth rate of light industry this year is 8.3 percent. This has fallen behind the forecasts of rising purchasing power, and as a result we must overfulfill our production quotas. While the growth rate of light industry was relatively fast in the second half of this year, the increase was only 7 percent. This was less than the planned target and even fell behind the overall growth rate of industrial development. The rise in purchasing power has surpassed estimates, indicating that the growth rate of light industry has not been in keeping with the rising purchasing power.

The light industry sector is beset with problems of work as well as those related to guidelines on organization and planning. While some comrades have paid lipservice to developing light industry at an accelerated pace, they have not really recognized the importance or the urgency of this problem.

Some comrades have denied there is an imbalance in the proportionate development between light and heavy industries. They believe that both light and heavy industries should be developed at a rapid pace, contending that shortages of raw and semifinished materials, fuel and power are responsible for the failure to advance industrial production in either the light industry or heavy industry sector. According to this viewpoint, it will be necessary to continue implementing the policy of developing heavy industry on a priority basis without going to the trouble of extending the development of light industry on a short-term basis through readjustment to facilitate the balanced development of both light and heavy industries.

It is a fact that in industrial production light industry yields quicker returns on investments. From 1949 to 1978 the output of light industry grew only 19.8 fold while that of heavy industry rose 90.6 fold. Due to a slowdown in the development of agriculture and light industry and readjustment of commodity prices since 1958, the peasants' living conditions were not improved as speedily as they should have been while the average wage of the workers remained unchanged. These lessons have to be learned. In recent years our party and government have spared no efforts to improve the people's living conditions. They have also increased investments in light industry, thus promoting the development of light industrial production and greatly mobilizing the enthusiasm of the laboring people and consolidating stability and unity. It has not been easy to achieve this and therefore we should particularly cherish it.

If we do our best to increase the income of the peasants and workers and find more jobs for them during the 3-year period of economic readjustment, but are not able to provide urban and rural consumers with light industrial products in keeping with their rising purchasing power, then it will be impossible to implement measures aimed at improving the people's living conditions. If light industrial production is not advanced, there is no way to meet the daily needs of the masses or accumulate funds for construction purposes. This in turn will hamper the development of heavy industry. All in all, if we maintain a rational outlook in considering this matter, there is every reason to slow down the growth rate of heavy industry and concentrate our efforts on the development of agriculture and light industry. As long as these two sectors are developed, there will be, in the long run, "a greater and faster development of heavy industry and, since it insures the livelihood of the people, it will lay a more solid foundation for the development of heavy industry."

Some comrades regard light industry as yielding quick returns on investments in the belief that the special provisions that have been made will make reconsideration of its importance unnecessary. This means that a loan will be issued to light industry next year so as to solve the problem of insufficient investment for light industry. It should be asserted that this measure deserves our special attention. Light industrial departments should seize every opportunity and do their best to make proper arrangements for various related projects. By tapping potentials and transforming existing projects, the investments should be able to yield better economic results as quickly as possible. Applying this measure does not mean that the problem of speeding up the development of light industry has been solved. We believe that to do so requires the adoption of special measures with regard to investments and loans and completion of arrangements whereby light industry will be given priority consideration regarding the supply of raw and semifinished materials, fuel, power, communications and transport facilities, imported equipment and so forth. [paragraph continues]

For example, the supply of energy is a problem that has to be properly solved. Since light industry consumes less power, coal and oil, the supply of coal and power for light industrial production can be assured provided the supply of energy to units producing inferior goods and consuming more coal and power is drastically curtailed.

To promote the growth of light industry by a relatively wide margin, it is imperative to mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of more than 10 million workers on the light industry front. Therefore, a labor emulation drive to boost production, centering on the production of a wider range of quality consumer goods and consuming less energy should be launched on the light industry front. The aim is to provide society with more marketable and low-priced consumer goods.

Light industry is basically a processing industry for the production of commodities. We must realize that the development of light industry depends on the amount of investments and on the good performance of light industrial departments which is largely influenced by the supply and marketing sectors.

Light industry is closely related to agriculture. The two are interdependent and mutually promoting. Agriculture continually provides light industry with raw materials to promote the steady expansion of the scale of light industrial production. Light industry provides rural consumers with an increasing range and variety of fine and low-priced products. This in turn promotes the development of agriculture. Despite the fine prospects of agriculture at this stage, nothing so far can meet the needs of light industrial production. China is vast and its climate is conducive to crops, forestry and livestock breeding. The comrades assigned to the agricultural front must continue to emancipate their minds, start up the machine, conduct investigations and study, adapt to local conditions and provide light industry with more raw materials derived from economic crops, forestry and livestock breeding so that more consumer goods can be produced.

There is considerable room for heavy industry to give support to light industry. Lenin said long ago: "Producing the means of production is not for the sake of the means of production themselves but is due to the increasing need for the means of production by the industrial departments which produce consumer goods." The problem of industrial raw and semifinished materials is essentially one of how heavy industry can support light industry. While arrangements should be made on a priority basis for light industry to have access to industrial raw materials, the problems of quantity, quality, range and specifications of products are involved. Heavy industrial production should not only serve agriculture but light industrial production as well. More than half of the trades and professions under the Ministry of Light Industry depend on industrial raw and semifinished materials and their needs should be met as far as possible. Some heavy industrial departments, which possess the necessary conditions, should produce consumer goods for retail outlets and for exports.

Commercial and foreign trade departments play an important role in promoting the development of light industrial production. While making a success of commodity exchange and distribution can promote light industrial production, failure to do this will seriously affect it. Commercial and foreign trade departments should strengthen cooperation with light industrial departments and do their best to expand the sales of products and improve the quality and range of their products. Supply and marketing cooperatives should do their best to procure products and provide light industry with more and better raw materials.

To speed up the development of light industry is a task for the whole party and people throughout the country and should not be regarded as the concern of light industrial departments. Practice has proven that light industry will find it difficult to forge ahead if its development is considered to be the business of light industrial departments. It will thrive if its development at an accelerated pace is regarded as one of the primary goals during the 3-year period of economic readjustment and if the forces of various circles are mobilized and effective measures are adopted. While the development of light industry as a whole since the beginning of this year has been rather slow, some provinces like Zhejiang and Hubei have achieved quick results. The key lies in the importance attached to the matter by the leadership and in strengthening cooperation and support of light industry. Naturally, light industrial departments should not spare themselves and should make greater efforts.

Some comrades believe that it is theoretically possible but not practical for light industry to develop at a fast pace and for it to keep pace with the rising purchasing power. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. To speed up the development of light industry in order to keep pace with the rising purchasing power, theoretically speaking, is a question of making arrangements for socialist production to meet the people's daily needs. The problem involves the implementation of the policy of making economic plans in the order of priority of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, a policy put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong more than 20 years ago. Although we have paid lipservice to this correct approach in the past 20 years or so, in practice we have not earnestly carried out this policy. We have learned a profound lesson from this. It is now time to earnestly carry out the policy of making economic plans in the order of priority of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, proceeding from the people's daily needs.

It is imperative to speed up the development of light industry on the basis of the objective law on the proportionate development of the national economy. To meet the people's material and cultural needs, it is also necessary to speed up the development of light industry. For many years we have suffered from our failure to follow economic laws in planning work. If we fail to help light industry grow at about the same rate as or even slightly faster than heavy industry in the next 2 years--so that the increase in major consumer goods will by and large keep pace with the rising purchasing power--the laboring people's enthusiasm will be affected. Moreover, failure to do this will have an adverse effect on the stability of commodity prices, on the stability and unity and on the modernization drive. We must seriously consider this problem.

As the goals of socialist production are being discussed, we hope the discussions will be linked with the experiences and lessons in economic construction of the past 30 years and we hope that the national economic plans will be made in the order of priority of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry so that there will be coordinated development in the three sectors and light industry will grow by a relatively wide margin.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY FULFILLS ANNUAL QUOTAS

OW151542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA)--China had met its 1979 quotas for chemical fibres, cotton yarn and cloth, printed cloth, woollen fabrics, knitting wool, gunny bags, silk and silk textiles by December 14, with 7 to 16 per cent increases in output over the corresponding period of 1978, according to the Ministry of Textile Industry.

It is estimated that the total output value of the textile industry this year will be 14 per cent more than that of 1978.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the three years of readjustment of the national economy, which started this year, the textile industry is one of the industrial branches which are being given priority. The Shanghai general petro-chemical works, with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of chemical fibres, went into formal operation earlier this year. The Liaoyang chemical fibre plant in northeast China and the Sichuan vinylon mill in the southwest have gone into trial operation.

The total output of synthetic fibres and viscose fibres reached 300,000 tons in 1979, and that of mixed and pure synthetic fabrics is expected to reach 3,300 million metres, 65 per cent more than last year. As raw materials, chemical fibres at present are second only to cotton among China's textiles. The cotton industry will have 600,000 new spindles by the end of this year.

Many new products, new varieties and designs have been produced this year to meet the growing demand from consumers. Quality has been improved. All the nine major textiles are up to the required standards for quality.

BEIJING RADIO, XINHUA CORRESPONDENTS ON COAL INDUSTRY

OW130505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Letter from Central People's Broadcasting Station correspondent Yang Bin and XINHUA correspondent Hua Fengchu: "Let the Coal Industry Concentrate Its Efforts on Readjustment"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec--At a recent conference held by the coal industry departments, leading cadres of many bureaus and mines told these correspondents that in implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, the concerned leading offices should create certain conditions to allow the coal industry to concentrate its efforts on readjustment and seek a coordination of all its interior disproportionate relations. Otherwise, they indicated, the coal industry would not be able to satisfy the demands of the four modernizations upon the expiry of the 3-year period and with the readjustment work done perfunctorily, and at that time it would be too late to pay any attention to readjustment.

According to these cadres, owing to a host of factors, China's coal industry has suffered serious interior dislocation. As statistics reveal, more than 90 coal pits under China's coal mines subject to unified allocation of resources have failed to maintain proper relations between tunneling and excavating. Among them, 19 have lost proportion in tunneling and excavating. The disproportion between tunneling and excavating has seriously affected the development of the mines. Even in those mines that have basically maintained proper relations between tunneling and excavating, the tasks of making readjustments in other fields are still heavy. For instance, among the 587 coal pits under coal mines subject to unified allocation of resources, 76 lack sufficient coal elevation equipment and 69 have poor ventilation facilities; all must be reformed. Another 29 pits must strengthen their poor transportation capability. In addition, many pits either need to pump out gas or lack well-equipped ground equipment for storing, coal dressing, machine repairs and power supply. Many other pits have failed to do enough work with respect to geology, design and the miners' livelihood. In order to maintain a condition of stability, safety and high yield in the coal industry, it is necessary to basically solve all the problems cited above during the readjustment period.

This year marked the beginning of the readjustment work in the coal industry. However, the vast majority of the mines have so far made slow progress in readjustment. What are the causes? According to leading comrades of certain mines, one of the major causes is that the mines have set higher production quotas and, as a result of heavier tasks, the mine leaderships are unable to concentrate their efforts on readjustment. Take the Fushun Coal Mining Bureau, for instance. As of the end of 1978, the accumulated unfinished coal stripping and tunneling work was equal to the amount of a whole year's work. This year, the bureau originally planned to produce some 8 million dun of raw coal so that it could spare some efforts for readjustment. The concerned leading department, however, has assigned a production quota of 10.2 million dun. Judged from the production condition in the first 10 months, the bureau will be unable to spare any efforts for making up the stripping and tunneling work in arrears owing to the heavy tasks it is undertaking. As a result, the disproportion between tunneling and excavating and between excavating and stripping remains unchanged. To cite another example, the Fuxin Coal Mining Bureau has already suffered a serious disproportion between tunneling and excavating and between excavating and stripping. However, in order to better fulfill its production quota, it is forced to regularly organize large production campaigns. The bureau's leading cadres said that according to the progress of tunneling and stripping done this year, the bureau needs 4 years to make up the tunneling work in areas and even longer time to clear the stripping debts.

Leading cadres of many coal mines hold that those mines basically maintaining a proportionate relationship among all work could and should produce more coal for the state. However, they think, as long as the readjustment work is a general demand for the coal industry as a whole, it is not advisable to require them to increase their production quotas by a big margin.

Is there any possibility of allowing the coal industry to concentrate its efforts on readjustment in the light of the present condition? The answer is affirmative. Since the beginning of 1979, certain capital construction projects without required conditions have been suspended; certain enterprises with excessive coal and electricity consumption have been or are being eliminated; and all trades and professions are trying to reduce coal consumption by whatever means possible. As a result, the contradiction between coal supply and demand this year has been eased as compared with the past. According to statistics, as of the end of September, China had a coal storage of 93 million dun, showing a 20 million dun increase over the figure registered in the beginning of 1979, or a 12.8 million dun increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1978. The amount of coal stored for the country's major steel plants and power plants, as well as for railway locomotive operation, has all exceeded the records set for the corresponding previous periods. The coal stored by the commercial departments has also registered a big-margin increase. Meanwhile, a mass campaign to increase production and practice economy is being launched in various localities, and a further reduction in coal consumption is expected. If, during the period of readjusting our national economy, we allow the majority of the coal mines to spare some efforts for coordinating the relationship between tunneling and excavating, equipping all the projects that must be equipped, paying due attention to the measures for safe production and making interior adjustments in the mines themselves, then it can be expected that a few years later the coal industry will surely be able to make big strides and greater contributions toward the four modernizations.

XINHUA: TERMS OF WORKERS' CONTRACTS MUST BE HONORED

OW190532 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Special feature article: "Contracts Must Be Strictly Followed; Reward and Penalty Terms Must Be Upheld"]

[Summary] Beijing, 17 Dec--This year, four old commune members of a chicken farm of a brigade in Tongma County, Beijing, raised more than 600 chickens for their brigade. And the amount of profits they turned over to the brigade was more than three times the target. According to the contract between the brigade and the chicken farm, each of them should receive a bonus of 469 yuan. But the amount of this bonus evoked strong reactions throughout the brigade. Some expressed admiration; others said nobody should receive that much money. Two young members said that if they had a chance to raise chickens, they could earn even more for the brigade. Some cadres of the brigade also became hesitant, thinking that those four old men were "too conspicuous" with that amount of money.

In Shandong, the Wulian County party committee recently put up a public notice, declaring that the reward and penalty measures mapped out last spring by all communes and brigades would not be changed, and that the policy of "to each according to his work, more pay for more work" would be implemented. This year, thanks to the implementation of assessing rewards according to output, the county reaped an all-round bumper agricultural harvest. However, some cadres estimated that both the number of people entitled to a bonus and the amount of money to be paid as bonus far exceeded the target. They wanted to change the original measures, worrying that too much bonus money would lead the commune members in the wrong way. Knowing that the cadres wanted to change their minds, the commune members were worried that the distribution policy would not be realized.

In a special note, the XINHUA editor says: "This year, an unusual prosperity has appeared in our country's rural areas, following bumper harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, and increases in collective incomes. Now the yearend distribution of income is underway. It is taken as a matter of course that those who have worked more should get more, and that the reward and penalty terms should be honored according to the various contracts reached this year. However, in some places, cadres, thinking that the income of some peasants will be 'too conspicuous' if the terms in the contracts are honored, are unwilling to follow the agreed terms. Such thinking is impermissible. Comrades of certain communes and brigades have stated it well: The commune members' production enthusiasm was dampened in the past, and they lost faith in policies which were seldom fulfilled as a result of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four.' This year is the first year of implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We must keep our promises and abide by what we agreed to in the spring. Even if the commune members are entitled to a doll made of pure gold we have to let them take it if it has been promised. Only by strictly honoring the contracts, defending the solemnity of the party's policies and winning over the faith of the masses can agricultural production be further enhanced."

RECORD SET IN URBAN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

OW190734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--China's urban housing construction is expected to exceed 40 million square metres in 1979 for a new annual record, according to a spokesman of the State Capital Construction Commission.

The figure greatly exceeds the planned target of 30 million square metres for 1979 as announced by Premier Hua Guofeng in his government work report at the second session of the Fifth National Congress last June.

This year's big progress, the spokesman said, came as a result of implementing the party's new policy of economic readjustment.

Preliminary statistics show that over 83.9 million square metres of new housing are now under construction.

Eleven provinces and municipalities including Guangdong, Jiangsu and Beijing have all completed one million square metres this year. Liaoning, Sichuan and Hebei province have surpassed the two million mark.

POPULATION EXPERTS COLLECTION PUBLISHED

OW180836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--"New Population Theory " by noted economist Ma Yinchu, 97-year-old honorary president of Beijing University, once attacked for his views, has been published by the Beijing Publishing House. The book is a series of articles and speeches on population in China written by Ma Yinchu in the 50s. Titles include "new population theory", "relations between China's population and development of the forces of production", and "why quality is stressed".

Ma Yinchu analyzes the contradictions between over rapid growth of population and the development of the national economy and improvements in living standard. He explains his ideas on "raising the quality and controlling the quantity of population". Another two articles refuted attacks on his theories.

Eight photographs are also included. They include calligraphy presented to Ma Yinchu by Zhou Enlai, Dong Biwu and Deng Yingchao in 1941 for his 60th birthday, and a recent photo of him as honorary president of Beijing University.

Ma Yinchu's theories on population are now considered to have been farsighted and correct, and important for today's population studies.

NEW AIR NAVIGATIONAL CONTROL SYSTEM DEVELOPED

OW180250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, December 18 (XINHUA)--China's first integrated system for control tower communication and air navigational facilities was recently produced in Shanghai and is to be installed at Beijing's new international airport. The take-off and landing control system is of Chinese make, and contains solid-state components, mostly large-scale integrated circuits. Three weeks of test operation have shown that it functions well, and is up to the designed requirements.

The new control system can cope with a take-off or landing every 30 seconds. With the old system using relay units, a take-off or landing took five minutes.

The system may also be used for automatic control at oilfields, power stations or big enterprises.

ANHUI HOLDS UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE IN HEFEI

OW161030 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial united front work conference was held in Hefei from 30 November to 9 December. The conference conveyed the guidelines of the national conference on united front work, reviewed and summarized Anhui's experience in carrying out united front work since the founding of the people's republic, clearly described the nature, tasks and basic principles and policies of united front work in the new era and formulated new tasks for the coming period.

Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the conference. Wei Jianzhang, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee, conveyed the guidelines of the national conference on united front work and delivered a concluding speech. The conference pointed out that the united front in the new era is a revolutionary and patriotic united front and that the principle and tasks for united front work in the new era are to unite all that can be united, mobilize all positive factors at home and abroad, turn negative factors into positive ones, go all out to defend and develop the stable and united political situation, build our country into a modernized socialist power and strive to return Taiwan to the motherland and realize the great task of national reunification.

The conference studied and formulated the following eight tasks for the province's united front work in the coming period:

1. Continue to firmly implement the various united front work policies. It is necessary to properly review and rectify unjust, false and erroneous cases involving nonparty members; all united front work departments must coordinate with the departments concerned and do a consistently good job of reviewing and rectifying the cases of those who have been mislabelled as rightists and make proper arrangements for them. Efforts must be concentrated on making a comprehensive plan for speeding up implementation of policies on intellectuals, nationalities, religions, Overseas Chinese affairs, former industrialists and businessmen, former KMT defectors and former KMT personnel released by special amnesty.
2. Step up work regarding various CPPCC organs and democratic parties and factions. It is necessary to further implement the principle regarding protracted coexistence and mutual supervision between the CCP and the democratic parties and factions, respect their organizational independence and genuinely give play to their supervisory role.
3. Continue to implement the policies of using nonparty members and promoting cooperative and harmonious relations with them. Various party committees must boldly promote nonparty members who possess professional and technical expertise and who have management experience to leading positions at the cultural, educational and scientific research institutes, and at industrial enterprises.
4. Work regarding intellectuals must be done well. Regarding practical problems concerning material rewards and working and living conditions and the duties of professional personnel who have political influence on various fronts, we must work in coordination with departments concerned to investigate the situation, work out improvements and request the party committees to solve these problems.
5. Continue to do good work on handling former industrialists and businessmen. In light of the guidelines of the central authorities' relevant documents, we must differentiate former industrialists and businessmen from small merchants, peddlars, handicraftsmen and other laborers and clearly determine their working class status. Their pay must be identical to other staff and workers. We must do a consistently good job of implementing policies on former industrialists and businessmen.

6. We must actively carry out united front work for our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and for Overseas Chinese abroad and broadly unite all those who love their motherland so as to win their support for socialist construction in the motherland and to achieve Taiwan's return to the motherland and thus accomplish the great cause of national reunification.

7. Do a good job of handling work on minority nationalities. We must continue to carry out reeducation on the party's policy toward minority nationalities, energetically train and promote cadres of minority nationalities, genuinely respect their traditions and customs and continue to improve their material, cultural and living standards.

8. Do good work with regard to religion. We must not resort to administrative order, coercion or prohibition in handling people's religious beliefs.

The conference called on various party committees to strengthen their leadership over united front work, constantly inspect and supervise jobs and mobilize the whole party to do united front work well, so as to further develop and strengthen the revolutionary and patriotic united front and contribute to accomplishing the great cause of national reunification and realizing the four modernizations.

ANHUI CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON URBAN SOCIAL ORDER

OW150304 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently held in Hefei a provincial conference on urban social order and security. The provincial conference conveyed the guidelines of the national urban social order and security conference; analyzed the situation of urban social order and security in Anhui; and discussed the tasks, general and specific policies and measures concerning improvement of urban social order and security.

More than 100 persons attended the conference. They included the responsible comrades of the departments concerned of eight prefecture-level municipalities, four county-level municipalities, the railway department and the water transport department; and the responsible comrades of other departments concerned, such as the political and law group of the provincial party committee, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial public security bureau and the provincial civil affairs bureau.

Gu Zhuoxin, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference. Cheng Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a report on "How To Improve Urban Social Order and Security."

The comrades present at the conference analyzed and studied the present situation of urban social order and security. Their consensus was: The social order and security of Anhui Province are generally good and the political situation as a whole is one of stability and unity. However, there are some exceptions. Major criminal cases, such as murder, robbery, rape and gang fighting, have recently increased in a few cities. These crimes are affecting social order, endangering people's security and obstructing the four modernizations.

The conference pointed out: In our struggle to deal blows at the criminals, we should seriously implement the policy of integrating education with punishment. We should primarily educate the majority and isolate and deal blows at a few.

At present we should concentrate our efforts on dealing relentless blows at atrocious murderers, robbers, rapists, gang rapists, arsonists, thieves involved in major theft cases and other criminals who seriously disrupt social order and security. In particular, we should deal blows at the ringleaders and abettors of criminal gangs. We should adopt a policy of patient education and help deal with young criminals and juvenile delinquents. We should give them the environment and conditions for accepting education and reform and make efforts to reform them. However, they too should be punished according to the law if they commit serious crimes.

The conference demanded: It is necessary to conduct patrols and guard duties by police, public security personnel and public security activists and to prevent any disruption of social order and security. Industrial and mining enterprises, government organizations and schools should organize militia and public security personnel to be on their guard and conduct patrols to maintain order and security and insure safety on their premises.

The conference pointed out: The armed forces should restore and carry forward the fine tradition of being united with the people, actively support and coordinate with local authorities in maintaining social order and security. The conference called on party members and cadres to serve as examples in observing law and discipline and not to shield or wink at the misdoings of their children, relatives or friends who commit crimes. Those who deliberately shield and overlook crimes of their relatives or friends should be criticized and educated. Serious offenders should be sternly dealt with and punished according to the law.

FUJIAN HOLDS SECOND SESSION OF FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Preparatory Meeting

HK181210 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting in the hall of the provincial revolutionary committee on the afternoon of 17 December. Liao Zhigao, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the preparatory meeting.

The preparatory meeting elected the Presidium and secretary general of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The Presidium is comprised of 53 delegates and Wen Fushan was elected the secretary general. The meeting adopted the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and committee members of the credentials committee of the fifth provincial people's congress and the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and committee members of the motions examination committee of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress. Jia Jiumin and Xu Ya were elected the chairmen of these two committees respectively.

The Presidium held its first meeting and Liao Zhigao, Ma Xingyuan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Chao, Xu Ya, Wang Zhi, Zhu Yaohua, (Tong Dezi), Guo Ruiren, Wen Fushan and (Ren Manjun), female, are the standing chairmen of the Presidium.

"According to the agenda unanimously adopted by the preparatory meeting, this session will listen to and examine the government work report made by Ma Xingyuan, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. It will adopt the resolution on the government work report and examine and approve the report made by (Hu Ping), vice chairman of the provincial planning committee, on the arrangements for the plan for the national economy in 1980.

"It will examine and approve the 1978 financial statement, the 1979 budget and the drafted 1980 budget made by (Chang Pingxiang), deputy director of the provincial finance bureau. It will adopt the resolutions on the national economy and the budget and financial statement. It will examine and approve the work reports made by the Fujian Provincial Higher People's Court and the Fujian Provincial People's Procuratorate. It will elect the chairman, vice chairmen and committee members of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress. It will select the governor and vice governors of the Fujian Provincial People's Government, the president of the Fujian Provincial Higher People's Court, the presidents of all prefectural intermediate people's courts, the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and the chief procurators of the subprocuratorates of the provincial people's procuratorate." The second session of the fifth provincial people's congress opened on 18 December.

Presidium Namelist

HK181212 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The namelist of the Presidium and secretary general of the second session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress is as follows:

The Presidium is comprised of 53 members; their names are given according to order of strokes: Ma Xingyuan; Wang Zhi; Wang Yan; Wang Hanjie; (Wang Fangqing); Lan Rongyu; (Lan Zimei), female, She nationality; (Tong Dezi); (Lu Haoran); (Shen Jiushun); (Bao Wangmin); (Ye Funing); female; (Li Haiqing); Zhu Yaohua; Xu Ya; Wu Hongxiang; Bi Jichang; (Ren Manjun); female; Liu Yongsheng; (Liu Yongue); (Li Kai); Li Zhengting; (Li Lairong); (Li Tianrui); (He Ruoren); (Wu Xinfeng); (Wu Zhenwen); Jin Zhaodian; (Zhang Yi); Zhang Gexin; Chen Shengyuan; (Chen Fuke); (Shen Hui), female; (Lin Shaoqing); (Hao Zhaowen); (Hou Lingzhou); (Hong Le); (Hong Jiutong), female; He Minxue; Jia Jiumin; (Yu Tianming); Guo Chao; Guo Ruiren; Yuan Gai; (Sheng Guorong); (Cheng Shaokang); (Fu Baisui); Wen Fushan; (Cai Li); (Cai Liangcheng); (Cai Qirui); Liao Zhigao; and (Pan Zhongyu).

Secretary general: Wen Fushan.

Credentials Committee Namelist

HK181214 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The namelist of the chairman; vice chairmen and committee members of the credentials committee of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress is as follows:

Chairman: Jia Jiumin; vice chairmen: Wang Zhi, (Lu Haoran) and (Chen Wenguang); Committee members: (Huang Qingyi), (Bao Wangmin), (Xia Funing), female, (Lan Zimei), female, She nationality, (Li Huaizhi), (Yang Bu), (Wu Zhongcheng), (Luo Chundi), female, (Shou Jingzhong), (Zhong Xueting), (Hu Meijing), (Guo Shengrong) and (Kang Zhongpi).

Motions Examination Committee Namelist

HK181216 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The namelist of the motions examination committee of the second session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress is as follows:

Chairman: Xu Ya; vice chairmen: Wang Yan, Bi Jichang, (Zhou Guisheng) and (Hou Lingzhou); committee members: (Li Liangzhong), (Li Yi), (Li Mingtang), (Lu Hongzhong), (Xiao Genwang), (Yang Xiuyu), female, (Yang Xingwu), (Zhang Yingquan), (Luo Jing), (Wang Ming) and (Chang Jicai).

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LIAOZHIGAO ADDRESSES FUJIAN CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC ORDER

HK150627 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial public order conference from 8 to 12 December, which conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national urban order conference and seriously discussed and arranged the principles, tasks and specific measures for tidying up law and order in society. The conference decided to mobilize the whole party and people to resolutely arrest sinister winds endangering social order and to create an excellent social environment of stability and unity for speeding up socialist modernization in the province.

Liao Zhigao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference. He first stressed: We must seriously study and resolutely implement the spirit of the national urban order conference, unify our thinking and action, rapidly tidy up law and order in society and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity to create the necessary conditions for building the four modernizations.

Comrade Liao Zhigao then warmly urged the comrades of the political and legal organs to act with boldness in controlling public order. He said: To do this, the important thing is to correct the ideological line, uphold the four basic principles and further eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. It is necessary to deal resolute blows at criminal elements, acting with severity when necessary. Only by vigorously striking at the enemy can we unite the people to the maximum; only by severely punishing the worst criminal offenders and the ringleaders can we educate and save the majority.

Provincial CCP committee Secretary Jin Zhaodian conveyed the spirit of the national urban order conference and also outlined arrangements for tidying up law and order in Fujian. The participants discussed and analyzed the current state of law and order in Fujian in connection with the reality of various places. They pointed out: The province's current political situation is stable and the state of law and order is generally good, but there are also many problems. In tidying up law and order in society it is necessary to mobilize the whole party and the masses.

It is necessary to revive, rectify and strengthen the residents' committees, mediation committees and security committees and bring into play the role of the basic level organizations. In connection with tidying up law and order, we must conduct education for the cadres and masses--especially among youths--on the socialist legal system, morals and good qualities and on opposing anarchism and extreme individualism. We must vigorously commend model groups of cadres and masses in struggling against law breakers and criminals. We must use all the propaganda media to create social public opinion for the notion that observing discipline and law is glorious and breaking the law and committing crimes is disgraceful.

It is necessary to guard against interference from the left and right, against factionalist interference, against people seizing the chance to deal blows in revenge, against remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four and bad people shifting the struggle to other targets and especially against framing people. We must deal steady, accurate and hard blows at criminals. Except for a very few who have made the masses very angry by committing serious crimes and who must be punished according to the law, we must implement the principle of educating, remolding and saving the great majority of delinquent youths. The conference pointed out: The PLA must carry forward the fine traditions of army-people and army-government unity and help the local authorities to tidy up the public order in the towns. We must bring into play the active role of the militia in tidying up public order.

JIANGXI SCHEDULES PROVINCIAL CONGRESS SESSION

HK190144 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Jiangxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee has issued a decision on convening the second session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress in Nanchang on 22 December. The decision was made at the committee's second plenary session.

JIANGXI CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC ORDER

HK141430 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial work conference on urban public order from 3 to 8 December in Nanchang. The major tasks of the conference were to convey and study the spirit of the national conference on urban public order and Comrade Peng Zhen's speech at the National Conference on Urban Public Order; analyze the province's current urban public order situation, study concrete measures to strengthen the legal system; and do well in rectifying the province's urban public order.

Xin Junjie, a responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Jiang Weiqing attended and spoke at the conference.

The conference noted: The whole province's public order is relatively stable and there is a political situation of stability and unity throughout the province. However, public order in some areas, particularly the public order in some urban areas, has recently been chaotic, with criminal activities being quite rampant. To guarantee our people's safety and to defend the four modernizations we must resolutely hit hard at criminal elements and do well in quickly rectifying public order. First of all, we must do well in rectifying the public order in Nanchang Municipality. Other cities must also do well in rectifying their public order. We must extensively and deeply carry out education in the socialist legal system among the masses of people, make the principles, policies and measures for combating criminal offenses clear to them, fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses of people and create a completely new situation in which everyone takes action and struggles against evildoers and evil deeds.

The conference held: We must concentrate our forces on hitting hard at murderers, looters, rapists, arsonists and other criminal elements who have seriously disrupted public order. We should firmly punish according to the law the prime culprits and recidivists among embezzlers and hooligans. We may handle those who have committed minor offenses, particularly young convicts under 18 years of age, in order of importance and urgency. We must have respect for evidence, attach importance to making investigations and studies, strictly forbid extortion of confessions or believing such confessions, and we must deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at the criminal elements. We must also give full play to the power of the party's policies, uphold the principle of "leniency to confessors, severity to resisters," break up the criminal elements, educate the majority of them and isolate and hit hard at the unrepentant few.

We must comprehensively and correctly carry out education in socialist democracy and the legal system. We must do well in firmly grasping the implementation of policies and do well in correctly handling people's letters and visits. We must eradicate factionalism, concentrate our forces on promoting our economic work and quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations.

JIANGXI RIBAO COMMENTS ON REVERSING VERDICTS OF FACTIONALISTS

HK160459 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 79 HK

[JIANGXI RIBAO article by (Xin Wenping): "It Is Forbidden to Reverse Verdicts on the Factional Network"--date not given]

[Excerpts] In the more than 3 years since the gang of four were smashed, people have understood ever more clearly the reactionary essence and the harmfulness of the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four. With ever greater hatred for Lin Biao and the gang of four, they have worked hard and concentrated their efforts on promoting the four modernizations. They are resolved to make up for the losses caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

However, there are a very few people who sang the same tune as the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the past and who are constantly raising a clamor and seeking opportunities to reverse verdicts on the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The big-character posters which appeared recently airing grievances for the factional backbone elements of the gang of four constituted rare specimens of education by negative example.

Reversing verdicts means a complete reversal of events. Cases of good people harmed by bad people, who turned right and wrong upside down, must be reversed. However, those cases which were decided on in accordance with the people's will and proletarian law and policy are ironclad and can never be reversed. If such verdicts are reversed, it means that the fundamental interests of the masses are trampled on. It means a historical retrogression. To reverse verdicts on the backbone elements of the gang of four constitutes the danger of bringing about a restoration of the gang of four's factional network.

The fact that some people are even today brazenly calling for a reversal of verdicts on the gang of four's factional network raises a very serious issue: Has the work of exposing, criticizing and investigating the gang of four's factional network been carried out correctly or wrongly? Should we or should we not have exposed the backbone elements of the factional network who worked in partnership with that confidant of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Jiangxi? We must use past experience to answer this question. By looking at the changes in the years since the gang of four were smashed, and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, we can draw the right conclusion.

Some people always like to view the situation through rose-tinted glasses, finding this was wrong and that was no good. They can never make a truth-seeking evaluation with an objective and fair attitude. If we really respect the truth and contrast the situation before and after the collapse of the gang of four and before and after the third plenary session, are not the main current and the side currents of the situation and the essence and appearance of things extremely clear? Of course, there are still many problems in our work and there are still shortcomings and even mistakes. We welcome the action of some good-hearted comrades who are concerned with the speeding up the four modernizations and put forward sincere criticisms and suggestions. However, a very few people deliberately distort facts and even maliciously fabricate rumors and go in for abuse, slander and attacks. We should (draw different conclusions) from this. Their aim in doing this is none other than to show that the backbone elements of the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four should not be investigated, or else that this faction should be investigated but that one should not be, and that the lackeys who worked in partnership with the factional network should again be regarded as "heroes in counteraction." If this were done, in their view, the situation in Jiangxi would be good and they would have ease of mind and be jubilant. These people have ulterior motives, and they simply are daydreaming.

The fact that a very few people are even today brazenly calling for reversal of verdicts on backbone elements of the gang of four's factional network raises another very serious issue for us: We must by no means underestimate the stubbornness of the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In general, people who clamor for reversal of verdicts come under the following categories: Some were themselves in the ranks of the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and some of them managed to slip through the net. These people sing the same tune as their masters, Lin Biao and the gang of four. Some of them talk about staging a comeback and others are unreconciled to their defeat and are stubborn to the end. Thus with hatred increased a hundredfold, they slander and attack the work of exposure, criticism and investigation we carried out in the previous stage, distort the current excellent situation and vainly dream of reversing verdicts. Of course there are only a few people like this. There is another category of persons who were very deeply poisoned by Lin Biao and the gang of four [words indistinct] they could not be called backbone elements. However, when the four pests were running rampant, they were heroes in struggle-criticism-transformation and fine fellows in beating, smashing and looting. They had all kinds of ties with the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Now that the whole country is concentrating energy on promoting the four modernizations, they feel a little uncomfortable. Looking at the situation, they hold that this is no good and that is an awful mess. The third category of people were affected by factionalism [passage indistinct]. We must analyze and distinguish between the various categories of persons calling for reversal of verdicts on the factional network of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must certainly not be soft in dealing with the very few backbone elements of the factional network who cling to the reactionary stand of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must deal hard blows at them. We must continue to investigate the problems of those elements of the factional network who slipped through the net, while handling the cases which have come to light in the course of exposure, criticism and investigation. We must certainly not allow them to remain at large. We must [words indistinct] those people who stubbornly persist infactionalism, maintain contacts with the backbone elements of the factional network of the gang of four, make trouble, sabotage stability and unity and interfere with the four modernizations.

We must ideologically understand that shifting our main efforts to building the four modernizations and no longer mentioning taking class struggle as the key link certainly do not mean that we should not grasp the class struggle. We must solve the problem of class struggle wherever it arises. We must neither inflate it nor compress it. Our struggle against the gang of four is a life-and-death class struggle. The nature of this kind of struggle will not change. We must certainly not permit a very small number of bad people to take advantage of the leniency of party policies to continue to cling to their reactionary stand and even make trouble and interfere with and sabotage the four modernizations.

The whole province is currently conducting education in the socialist legal system. We must adopt effective measures to further strengthen the socialist legal system, persistently bring socialist democracy into play [words indistinct] tidy up urban law and order. We must wage resolute struggle against and deal severely with people with ulterior motives, who use methods such as big-character posters to make false accusations against and slander people and carry out other illegal activities, and those who create unreasonable uproar, sabotage socialist democracy and interfere with the four modernizations.

Of course, we must strictly distinguish the two different kinds of contradictions. We hope that those comrades who, due to their pursuit of factionalism, have been used by others and done some things which hurt our friends and delight our enemies will heighten their awareness and cease being hoodwinked by factionalism and led by the nose by bad people behind the scenes. There is not much of a market now for the fallacies preached during the tyranny of Lin Biao and the gang of four such as "the more chaos the better," "struggle is everything" and "don't produce for the erroneous line." We will no longer allow people to busy themselves in establishing ties while showing no interest in work and production. It is alright if people who pursue factionalism mend their ways, but we cannot indulge them if they fail to change despite repeated education. We hope that those few comrades who were involved in the conspiracies of Lin Biao and the gang of four to usurp party and state but have not yet profoundly realized their own mistakes and are ideologically out of tune with the party and people will further understand their mistakes and take practical steps to make up for their mistakes by working hard in the four modernizations. They must not brood over things, and still less should they seek reversal of verdicts on their own mistakes.

It is also very important that we adopt the correct policy and attitude towards comrades who made mistakes, even those who made serious mistakes. To stay aloof from them, be hostile to them or ostracize them are not in accord with the party's traditions and its consistent policies. So long as they have a certain understanding of their mistakes and have the desire to mend their ways, we should trust them and give free rein to them to work. In this way we can change negative factors into positive and unite more comrades to work together to carry out the four modernizations, only thus can we insure that those people attempting to reverse verdicts will be unable to find a market.

JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS JIANGXI FACTORY MILITIA MEETING

HE150746 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Jiangxi Military District recently held a symposium in Nanchang on militia work in towns, factories and mines. Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA Units and first political commissar of Jiangxi Military District, attended and spoke at the meeting. Provincial military district commander Xin Junjie gave a summation speech. Some 160 persons concerned from all parts of the province attended the meeting. The participants conveyed and discussed the spirit of the national public order work conference and conveyed the spirit of the symposium held in Zhuzhou by the PLA General Staff Department on militia antiaircraft gunnery. Representatives of Nanchang and Jiujiang Municipalities and of 29 factories and mines spoke.

The meeting held: The militia must play a leading role in production and do well in studying science and culture. The meeting pointed out: "It is necessary to implement the spirit of the symposium held in Zhuzhou by the PLA General Staff Department on militia antiaircraft gunnery and strengthen the building of the militia antiaircraft gun force." Party committees and departments concerned must do well in stepping up political work for the militia. It is necessary to continue to launch the militia to conduct the discussion on the criterion of truth and promote activities to create progressive units in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects.

The meeting stressed: "It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over militia work in towns, factories and mines. The people's armed forces departments must closely cooperate with the organs concerned and the trade unions, CYL and women's organizations to strengthen together leadership over militia work."

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BAI RUBING DELIVERS WORK REPORT TO SHANDONG CONGRESS

SK180855 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Bai Rubing, chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke of the current excellent situation in our province in his work report at the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress on 15 December. He noted: Since December 1977, following the 1st session of the 5th provincial people's congress, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress, we have earnestly implemented the principles of emancipating minds, starting up machinery, seeking truth from facts, being united and looking forward. We have also gradually shifted our work focus toward modernization and undertaken the work of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. Various socialist undertakings are advancing victoriously and a lively, stable and united political situation has been brought about in our province.

Comrade Bai Rubing first related our achievements in the field of political ideology. He pointed out: The mass movement to expose, criticize and investigate Lin Biao and the gang of four has successfully concluded in our province. We have destroyed the organization of the factional setups run by the agents and trusted followers of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Shandong Province, thereby uprooting the cause of turmoil. We have earnestly readjusted the leading bodies, insuring that the leadership is, in the main, held by the cadres who support the line of the party Central Committee and enjoy the trust of the masses. We have further exposed and criticized, on the basis of the reality in our province, the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and clarified the right and wrong on some major issues concerning politics and ideological theories. Through discussion on the criterion for truth, we have broken through the multiple forbidden areas imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. All of us feel free and happy and have taken on a new mental attitude. Great achievements have been scored in redressing false, unjust and wrong cases and in solving the questions left over by history. Our pace in implementing the policies has been greatly quickened. Most of the various verdicts rendered during the Great Cultural Revolution on cases which investigation has since proved to be false, unjust and wrong have been corrected and redressed. Among them, the verdicts of some cases of great influence have been reversed at proper times along with giving wide publicity to the reversals. We have implemented step by step the policies on cadres, intellectuals, nationalities affairs, religions, Overseas Chinese affairs, former industrialists and businessmen and former Kuomintang personnel who crossed over to our side. We have completed the work of removing rightist labels from those who were designated as rightists and found that 95.4 percent of them were wronged. All those who were originally classified and put under supervision as landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and other bad elements have been rehabilitated if their classifications were proved to be incorrect in later investigation. Others have undergone long-term reform and most of them have become laborers who abide by the law and earn their own living. We have, by now, removed rightist labels from 94.7 percent of such persons and have generally renewed the class status of their children.

In his work report, Comrade Bai Rubing cited a series of statistics to illustrate the new admirable achievements scored by our province in economic construction during the past 2 years. Calculated in terms of fixed prices, the total output value of the agricultural production in our province was 11.3 billion yuan in 1978, 6 percent greater than in 1977, and is estimated to be 12 billion yuan this year. The total grain output for 1978 was 45 billion jin, 3 billion jin over that of 1977, and 46.1 billion jin are expected this year.

The total cotton output was 3.08 million dan in 1978, an increase of 110,000 dan compared with that in 1977, and 3.2 million dan are expected this year. The total peanut output for 1978 was 17 million dan, an increase of 3.83 million dan as compared to that of 1977, and this year 19 million dan can be expected. The entire province earned 6.8 billion yuan in profits in 1978 by developing the diversified economy of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, an increase of 13 percent compared with that of 1977, and will earn 8.3 billion yuan this year. On the basis of developing production, the living standard of commune members has gradually improved. The average distribution to each commune member was 68.4 yuan in 1978, an increase of 9.8 yuan compared with that of 1977. This year it is estimated at 80 yuan.

The total industrial output value of our province reached 28.45 billion yuan in 1978, an increase of 12 percent as compared to that in 1977, and is estimated at 29.7 billion yuan this year. All economic and technical norms have been fulfilled or carried out relatively well in our province this year. More than 3,800 varieties of new products have been produced, over 21,000 new designs have been created, and some 200 well-known and new top brands have been restored and produced. New developments have been made in carrying out industrial and communication undertakings. Initial success has been achieved in readjusting and strengthening the capital construction front. With regard to finance and trade, both buying and selling are brisk in our province and business in all markets is lively. The total public commodities retail sales amounted to 10.44 billion yuan in 1978, an increase of 7.2 percent compared with that of 1977, and it is estimated to be 11.6 billion this year. The income of 1978 was 14.6 percent higher than that of 1977. It is estimated that the annual income plan can be fulfilled by 93 percent this year, still yielding a 6.7 percent increase over that of 1978 if calculated in terms of comparable items.

New developments and improvements have been made in scientific, educational and cultural undertakings. Great achievements have been scored also with regard to political and judicial, militia, people's air defense, nationalities, overseas Chinese affairs, educated youth, news, broadcasts, publication, physical cultural and sports, public health and family planning work.

After affirming the comprehensive achievements scored during the past 2 years by various fronts in our province and after analyzing the problems in our work, Comrade Bai Rubing emphatically pointed out: During the past 2 years, the development of the present situation in our province has fully proved the correctness of the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link to run the country well set forth after the smashing of the gang of four by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and in particular the correctness of a series of lines, principles, policies and decisions laid down and adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. All our achievements are an outcome of the implementation of the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee. We should not judge it by what it is like today and forget what it was like yesterday. It is very harmful to underestimate the excellent situation, disregard the essential and principle aspects of the situation and hold that today is not better than the past.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: Practice during the past 2 years has told us that in order to achieve the four modernizations, we must adhere to the four basic principles, constantly eliminate the interferences from the left and the right and consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. During the past 2 years, the broad masses of cadres and people in our province have resolutely resisted and struggled against various erroneous trends of thought, united in their thinking and action in accordance with the lines, principles and policies of the party Central Committee and insured the flourishing of all undertakings.

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This shows that the people in Shandong Province have deep love for the party, firm faith in the party's leadership, possess high-level political consciousness, are able to distinguish right from wrong and withstand severe tests. At the same time, we should understand that because of the deep pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, interference from the left and right is inevitable. Therefore, if we want to bring about stability and unity and carry out the four modernizations, we must continue to deeply expose and criticize the ultraleft line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and further eliminate its pernicious influence.

We should resolutely struggle against the left as well as constantly eliminating the interference from the right. Practice also told us that in order to realize the four modernizations, we must do a good job in shifting the emphasis of our work and concentrate our efforts on economic construction. The 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee has correctly analyzed the current class situation and the major contradictions in our country and has decided to shift the emphasis of our work to modernization. This decision totally conforms to the law of the development of our history.

Judging from the realities in our province, the main energies of our leaders and the emphasis of our work have gradually shifted to economic work. However, the shift is far from being completed and the ideology, work style and method of leadership all lag behind in being in keeping with the needs of the four modernizations. We must thoroughly solve these problems, successfully shift the emphasis of our work to the four modernizations, firmly do a good job in readjusting the national economy and develop the economy in our province at high speed.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: The past 2 years were filled with unity, militancy, victories and advance. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council and party committees at all levels, government organizations at all levels, the broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals, revolutionary cadres, returned Overseas Chinese and all patriotic personnel pooled their wisdom and strength to work hard and scored great achievements. All commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Shandong Province made great contributions to safeguarding and supporting the four modernizations.

ZHEJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW181115 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The second session of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held a seventh Standing Committee meeting on the afternoon of 17 December. Yu Jiyl, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting discussed and endorsed after consultation the list of candidates for the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general, as well as additional Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee. It discussed and endorsed the draft political resolution of the second session of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee and the draft resolution on the work report given by Vice Chairman Mao Qihua on behalf of the fourth Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. It also endorsed a draft resolution on examining motions and on other matters.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING SPEAKS AT DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING

OW181107 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee invited personages from democratic parties and people from all walks of life to a discussion meeting on 17 December to conduct democratic consultations on the appointment of a chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; a provincial governor and deputy governor; presidents of the provincial higher and intermediate people's courts; the chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate and the people's subprocuratorates in the province; and on the election of a chairman, vice chairmen and a secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee. The discussion meeting was presided over by Comrade Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee. Attending the discussion meeting were First Secretary Tie Ying, Secretaries Li Fengping and Chen Zuolin, Deputy Secretary Wang Fang, and Standing Committee member Wang Yaoting of the provincial CCP committee.

Comrade Tie Ying spoke first at the meeting. He said: You are invited to discuss the choice of the leading members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government. On the basis of the local organic law of the People's Republic of China on organizing people's congresses at all levels and local governments at all levels, it is necessary to elect chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the provincial people's congress, a provincial governor and deputy governor; presidents of the provincial higher and intermediate people's courts; and the chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate and the people's subprocuratorates in the province. The provincial CPPCC committee must also elect its chairman, vice chairmen and a secretary general. In the past few days, group meetings have been organized to consider and discuss the list of candidates. These discussions were earnest and warm **everyone aired their views freely. The candidates have been chosen** because of their qualifications and other conditions. A preelection was conducted after repeated consultations and exchanges of viewpoints. Now we wish to discuss the choice of candidates with you.

To elect a good leading body is a major issue in strengthening political power in our province. This constitutes an important guarantee in the acceleration of economic construction in Zhejiang. We must elect into the leading body those of noble character, high prestige, great influence and in the prime of life and those who have made outstanding contributions.

Comrade Tie Ying also stressed the views of the provincial CCP committee on the choice of candidates and Comrade Wang Yaoting described how the preelection was conducted. After that, warm discussions were carried out. Those attending the meeting unanimously praised the meeting of democratic consultation for giving full scope to democracy. They **unanimously endorsed the list of candidates proposed by the provincial CCP committee.**

ZHEJIANG'S FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONTINUES

Judicial Report

OW180947 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] In his written work report to the second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, (Liu Zizheng), president of the Zhejiang Higher People's Court, noted that the central task of the people's court in the months to come is to serve socialist modernization more effectively.

Comrade (Liu Zizheng) wrote in his report: Under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the CCP committees in other localities and since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, our province's judicial departments have broadened the movement to criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, straightened out and built up the judicial contingent, pushed the trial of criminal and civil cases, struck at counter-revolutionary and criminal activities surely, accurately and relentlessly to safeguard social order in production and work. They have also reviewed and rectified many cases of injustice and implemented party policies and they studied and publicized the new laws penetratingly, thus laying the groundwork for putting them into effect.

Comrade (Liu Zizheng) said: The central task of the people's court is to serve socialist modernization more effectively from now on. To strengthen the socialist legal system, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, it is necessary for the people's court to shift from taking class struggle as the key link to serving political movements--as in the past--to correctly applying the law as a weapon in combating all law-breaking and criminal acts to serve socialist modernization. A solemn task before us from now on is to officially put into effect the new laws on 1 January 1980. We must adopt effective measures to insure their enforcement:

1. It is necessary to continue to publicize the new laws extensively in order to establish a solid mass basis for implementing the new laws to see to it that there must be laws for the people to follow; their enforcement must be strict and law breakers must be dealt with.
2. It is essential to use the law as a weapon to strike ruthlessly at criminal activities. To consolidate social order now, steps must be taken to deal with murderers, thieves, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who seriously disrupt social order. At the same time, measures should be adopted to restore and consolidate the mediation committees and install judicial assistants in the people's communes.
3. Every effort should be made to review and rectify cases of injustice effectively from beginning to end.
4. It is necessary to set up economic tribunals to readjust economic relations by economic means in order to promote socialist modernization.
5. Steps should be taken to rapidly replenish and train court cadres to improve operational efficiency. In trying cases, the people's courts should include representatives from the masses as assessors, as prescribed by law.
6. The people's courts should conduct their work under the leadership of the CCP committees and the people's congresses at corresponding levels to insure the courts' independence in trial under the law.

Procuratorate Report

OW181027 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] In his written report to the second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress, Zhang Zhixiang, chief procurator of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate, pointed out: Today our country has entered a new period and embarked on a socialist modernization drive. If we are to modernize our economy and bring about political democratization, we must strengthen people's procuratorial work.

Comrade Zhang Zhixiang said in his report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate: Acting in accordance with the decision of the first session of the Fifth NPC on establishing people's procuratorates, Zhejiang began to reestablish people's procuratorates at various levels in June last year.

The procuratorates in the province have since started their work step by step while striving to build a contingent of procuratorial workers. As part of their work, they first of all investigated a number of cases, dismissed unjustified complaints, instituted prosecutions after investigations and ordered public prosecutions to deal blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and other criminal offenders. They punished a number of serious criminal offenders according to the law and thus upheld the inviolability of the law and protected the people's democratic rights.

Comrade Zhang Zhixiang's report continued: The pressing task facing us is to continue to build the procuratorates ideologically, organizationally and occupationally, improve their structure and the procuratorial system, intensify their work, further strengthen the socialist legal system, protect the people, strike at the enemy and punish criminal offenders so as to contribute to the development of political stability and unity and the four modernizations.

Resolution On Court, Procuratorate

OW190302 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Resolution adopted 18 December by the second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress on the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial procuratorate]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress approved the report on the work of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court by President Liu Zizheng and the report on the work of the provincial procuratorate by Chief Procurator Zhang Zhixiang. The congress expressed satisfaction with the work of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court in the past years and the work of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate since it resumed operation.

The congress held that in order to strengthen socialist democracy and consolidate the socialist legal system, the people's court and the people's procuratorate should further exercise their functions as organs to conduct trials and to supervise the enforcement of law, conscientiously enforce law and uphold the legal system and see to it that the law is strictly observed and that those who violated the law are punished so as to deal with the enemies surely, accurately and relentlessly and punish criminals, safeguard the social order in production and work, protect the lives and safety of the people and ensure the smooth progress in the four modernizations.

Resolution On Work Report

OW190301 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Resolution adopted 18 December by second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress on the government work report]

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress enthusiastically discussed and unanimously endorsed the report on the work of the government made by Comrade Tie Ying on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. The congress called on the broad masses of workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, intellectuals, cadres and all people throughout the province who support socialism and love the motherland to raise aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, closely rally around the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, pool their wisdom and efforts and with one heart and one mind resolutely implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, fight well the first battle for the four modernizations, carry forward the movement to increase production and practice economy, strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and strive to fulfill the various tasks put forth in the report on the work of the government.

NANFANG RIBAO EDITORIAL ON MODERNIZATION, FOREIGN TRADE

HK190109 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Dec 79 HK

[Report on NANFANG RIBAO 18 December editorial: "Pool the Wisdom and Efforts of the Masses and Make More Contributions to Quickening the Pace of Realizing the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The editorial said: The second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress is being held at a historic moment when the work focus of the whole party and the whole country is being shifted to the four modernizations. The opening of this session is a great event in the political life of the people throughout the province.

The editorial said: At present, we must unite with all those forces that can be united with, mobilize all positive factors, firmly grasp the opportune time and redouble our efforts to promote the readjustment of the national economy. We must resolutely implement the policy decision made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on allowing this province to implement special policies and flexible measures to carry out external economic activities. We must give full play to this province's advantages in climate, geography, natural resources and social conditions, do well in fighting the first campaign of the four modernizations and change the disproportionate conditions of this province's national economy. On this basis, we must gradually establish an economic structure in which the agricultural foundation is relatively solid, light industry is relatively well developed, the export capacity is relatively strong and powerful and the proportional relationship between agriculture and light and heavy industries is well coordinated so as to make a relatively remarkable improvement in the people's material and cultural lives.

The editorial said: The provincial people's congress is an organ of power representing the people of the province. Our delegates come from the people and undertake glorious and important tasks. People throughout the province hope that all the participating delegates and all the members of the second session of the Fourth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee who are attending this session as nonvoting delegates will adhere to the spirit of seeking truth from facts and promoting democracy, freely air their own views without any inhibitions on topics for discussion, fully reflect the opinions of all the workers, peasants, intellectuals and patriotic personages in this province and offer criticisms and proposals for all types of work in this province. We can surely enable this province's major policies and all measures to further conform with Guangdong's reality and greatly quicken the pace of realizing the four modernizations so long as everyone suggests ways and means.

HENAN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC ORDER

HK180545 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "The Henan provincial work conference on public order was held from 1 to 4 December in Zhengzhou. The participating comrades at the meeting seriously studied the documents of the national conference on urban public order, analyzed the current situation of public order and existing problems in our province, and discussed and laid down specific measures for straightening out public order. Comrade Zhao Wenfu conveyed the spirit of the national conference on urban public order and Comrade Peng Zhen's important speech. Comrade Hu Lijiao attended and spoke at the meeting.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"The meeting held: On the whole, public order in our province is good. Under leadership of the party committees and with the support of the masses, the political and legal organs have done a great deal of work. However, there are still many problems. Since August, public order in some cities and areas along the railways has been in disarray." Murders, robberies, rape and other criminal activities have occurred frequently, sabotaging order in society, production, work, teaching, scientific research and people's daily life. "The people have strongly demanded that the party and government adopt effective measures for dealing severe blows at criminal activities and protecting public order. "The central authorities decided: Straightening out public order in urban areas is an important policy decision for running the country well, giving the people peace and security, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, ameliorating the social atmosphere, protecting people's safety and properties, maintaining public order and insuring that the four modernizations are smoothly carried out. The participants must enthusiastically support and resolutely implement this policy decision."

The meeting pointed out: In accordance with our province's situation, we should put our emphasis on the urban areas and areas along the railways in straightening out public order. We must strengthen investigations and studies, aim at cracking all criminal cases, concentrate on dealing blows at those murderers, robbers, rapists, thieves and other criminals who seriously sabotage public order. We should extensively conduct in various forms education in the legal system and mobilize the masses to resolutely struggle against criminals. We should seek truth from facts and do things in accordance with the law, guard against interference from the left or right and factionalist influence and deal sure, accurate and relentless blows at criminals.

The meeting pointed out: To straighten out public order, we must strengthen party leadership. All fronts and departments must work together to fight this battle well. Current public order is in disarray because the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not been eradicated. The chief responsible comrades of party committees at all levels must personally grasp the task, as must responsible comrades from all trades and enterprises. Young people who commit serious crimes must be severely punished according to law. We should conduct education for those who commit less serious crimes. All departments concerned must strengthen education in communist morality and the socialist legal system for young people. The PLA are our brothers and it constitutes the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They should carry forward the fine tradition of integrating the army with the people and make contributions to straightening out public order.

"The meeting pointed out: Strengthening control over public order and carrying out mass prevention work are important aspects in straightening out public order. All industries, mines, enterprises, organs and schools must seriously promote security and protection work."

The participants at this meeting totaled 280 people including comrades in charge of political and legal work from prefectural and municipal CCP committees, responsible comrades from all public security organs, people's procuratorates, people's courts, CYL organizations and other circles and responsible comrades from the provincial military district, Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, general office of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, general office of the provincial government and other departments concerned.

HUNAN MEETING SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK190121 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The third plenary session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee opened in Changsha on the morning of 18 December. Comrade Mao Zhiyong, chairman of the committee, presided and made an important speech. The meeting decided that the second session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Changsha on 22 December. This provincial revolutionary committee plenary session will continue on 19 December.

CHENGDU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY WORK

HK171127 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 16 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "According to CHENGDU RIBAO, Chengdu Municipality held a conference on neighborhood and rural security work from 12 to 14 December." Over 500 people attended the conference, which exchanged experiences in the security work and discussed ways to further rectify public order and strengthen security work.

"The conference noted: Recently, the criminal activities in Chengdu Municipality have been relatively conspicuous, thus creating serious adverse effects on the excellent situation of stability and unity and on the smooth progress of the four modernizations. In accordance with the central authorities' principles and policies, we must adopt feasible and practical measures to successfully promote public security work.

"The conference called on the masses of public security personnel to actively take action, resolutely hit hard at sabotage activities carried out by criminal elements, tangibly promote preventive work, (?strengthen) the management of public security affairs, do well in conscientiously educating, saving and remolding those teenagers who have broken the law, strengthen the struggle against (?disastrous) accidents arising from the sabotage of public order and strive to create fine public order."

YUNNAN PROVINCIAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETS

HK190144 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee opened its second plenary session in Kunming on 18 December. Present were Chairman An Pingsheng and Vice Chairmen Liu Minghui, Li Qiming, Zhang Zhixiu, Xue Tao, Gao Zhiguo, Zhang Haitang, Zhang Yun, Duan Baozhen, Wu Zuoren, Wu Shengmin, (Zhao Feng), (Ma Wendong), (Lin Tao) and (Meng Qi). Comrade An Pingsheng presided and made an important speech. The meeting adopted a resolution on convening the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress in Kunming on 25 December.

AN PINGSHENG ADDRESSES YUNNAN PERSONNEL CONFERENCE

HK171241 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee invited responsible persons from all local democratic party organizations and all nonparty figures to participate in the democratic consultative meeting held on the afternoon of 12 December. The meeting conducted democratic consultations on personnel affairs in the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee. Responsible comrades from the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Li Qiming and others participated in the meeting. Comrade An Pingsheng presided over the meeting and spoke.

"He said: After the smashing of the gang of four and turning chaos into order, our country's democratic life has gradually been put on a sound basis." The fine tradition of conducting democratic consultations with nonparty figures has been revived and carried forward. "This greatly helps in strengthening unity, promoting work and mobilizing people of all nationalities and all circles to embark on the four modernizations with one heart and mind. We have not held this kind of meeting for more than 10 years. We should hold more meetings like this in the future to come into closer contact with people from all circles, conduct democratic consultations on the major problems concerning the state's political life, guarantee the hearing of the opinions from all circles, mobilize and bring into play enthusiasm of all aspects and wholeheartedly promote work in Yunnan.

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PRC

SOUTHWEST REGION

"Comrade Li Qiming spoke on the issue of personnel arrangements while Comrade Liu Minghui spoke on straightening out social order. The invited responsible persons from all local democratic party organizations and all nonparty figures were pleased that the provincial CCP committee had held this kind of democratic consultative meeting and unanimously agreed to the personnel arrangements suggested by the provincial CCP committee. The democratic consultative meeting was conducted in a lively manner."

"The participants at the democratic consultative meeting also included Zhu Jiabi, Standing Committee member of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and head of the United Front Department; (Yin Lixian), head of the organization department; and (Wu Feng), deputy secretary general of the organization department."

AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS RALLY COMMENDING PROGRESSIVES

HK141515 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 13 December, the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a rally in Dongfeng Gymnasium, Kunming, to commend advanced enterprises, collectives and labor models on the fronts of industry, communications, capital construction, national defense industry, finance, trade, culture, education, public health and scientific research throughout the province which have emerged in the course of the four modernizations. The rally also commended and named Daqing-type enterprises and awarded certificates to units for production of products of superior quality. Representatives of advanced enterprises and advanced collectives and some 200 model workers attended the rally.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Gao Zhiguo, Xue Tao, Zhu Jiabi, (Hou Qingying), Dang Xiangmin, Zhao Xuequan, Dao Guodong, Duan Baozhen, (Wu Shengyu), Ma Wendong, (Lin Ke) and (Meng Qi), attended. Liu Piyun, Zhang Tianfang, Wang Shaoyan, Long Zehui, Si Lashan and (Wang Xueshan), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, also attended. (Wu Shengyu) presided. On behalf of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Ma Wendong read the decision on commending the advanced enterprises, collectives and model workers throughout the province, the decision on naming seven units as Daqing-type enterprises and the decision on conferring the title of 1979 superior quality provincial products on 60 products. The rally later published the namelists of 69 advanced enterprises, 104 advanced collectives, 208 model workers, 7 Daqing-type enterprises and 60 superior quality provincial products for 1979. Liu Minghui, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally, demanding: "Advanced enterprises and model workers must make still greater contributions in the course of the four modernizations." Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees awarded citations, badges and certificates to the advanced enterprises, collectives, model workers, Daqing-type enterprises and units and individuals for production of products of superior quality. On behalf of the advanced enterprises, advanced collectives and model workers, (Li Wanyun), provincial model worker, read a letter of proposal.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU HYBRID RICE--In 1979, the peasants in Guizhou planted 1.287 million mu of hybrid rice, an increase of 300,000 mu over 1978. The output of hybrid rice is usually 20 to 30 percent higher than the conventional fine-strain rice, in some areas, the output is even 43 percent higher. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Nov 79 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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BEIJING CPPCC COMMITTEE HELPS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

OW150631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Dec--The Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee has set up various work groups, performed various activities and brought into full play the initiative and expertise of the municipal CPPCC committee members and personalities of various circles to help government organizations in doing work well. The practice has proved to be a good way to make the CPPCC play its role.

At the suggestion of its members, the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee set up more than 10 work groups, each with permanent offices, in July 1978. The work groups deal with affairs of industry and communication, rural areas, finance and trade, education, literature and art, women, nationalities, Overseas Chinese, the legal system and other subjects. The more than 400 municipal CPPCC committee members have taken part in various kinds of work.

The work groups arrange their work around the central tasks and important policies of the party and the government and around matters of the people's common concern. They hold group meetings, joint group meetings and discussion meetings, organize visits and make serious investigation and discussion and then present concrete opinions and suggestions to various government departments concerned.

The work groups of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee constantly hold report meetings to help the municipal CPPCC committee members understand the party's general and specific policies and the party's work, so that they can make proper comments and recommendations.

In order to help people of all walks of life know the situation of science and technology in foreign countries, some work groups have given lectures on such subjects as "urban construction in foreign countries," "traffic control in foreign countries," "modern architecture" and "management of medium-sized and small enterprises" and on educational observation tours abroad. The industry and commerce group has sponsored an experience-exchange meeting of former bourgeois industrialists and businessmen and encouraged them to make more contributions to the four modernizations.

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 16 DEC

SK171318 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 SK

[Summary] "The second plenary session of the Fourth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously on 16 December in Hohhot. The session is being held in a historical period when the work focus in the whole country is being shifted to socialist modernization. In a jubilant mood, over 300 committee members of various nationalities and from different circles are attending the session to discuss the important task of the four modernizations in this autonomous region."

At 0900 hours Ke Ligeng, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, declared the session open. Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered an opening address, calling on all committee members to work hard toward the goal of building China into a modern, powerful socialist country and building Nei Monggol into a prosperous socialist border area.

"Responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the regional CCP committee attended the opening ceremony as observers."

REPORTAGE ON NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Revolutionary Committee Plenary Session

Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the 4-day third plenary session of the Nei Monggol Regional Revolutionary Committee Closed successfully on 16 December in Hohhot.

The chief purpose of this plenary session was to make preparations for the convocation of the second session of the fifth regional people's congress. Kong Fei, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, presided.

At the plenary session the participants carried out conscientious discussions on various draft documents by carrying forward the spirit of democracy and airing their views freely. Suggestions were also made for revising certain points in the documents.

The plenary session decided on the date of the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, adopted its agenda and passed a namelist of the Presidium and the secretary general, a namelist of the motions examination committee, a namelist of the delegate credentials committee and a draft namelist of the budget examination committee. The session also adopted in principle the following draft documents: a report on the work of the regional revolutionary committee; a report on the fulfillment of the 1979 economic plan and on the opinions about the arrangements for the 1980 economic plan; and a report on the region's 1979 final accounts and the 1980 financial budget. The persons to deliver these reports were chosen. The plenary session decided to submit the reports to the second session of the fifth regional people's congress for examination and approval.

Preparatory Meeting

SK180942 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, a preparatory meeting for the second session of the fifth regional people's congress was held on the afternoon of 17 December in Hohhot.

The agenda for the session, which was adopted by the preparatory meeting, contained the following: 1) listen to and examine the work report of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; 2) examine and approve the fulfillment of the 1979 regional plans for the national economy and the report on formulating plans for 1980; 3) examine and approve the regional implementation of the 1979 financial budget and the report on the draft budget for 1980; 4) examine and approve the work reports given by the autonomous regional higher people's court and the procuratorate; 5) elect component personnel for the Standing Committee of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress; 6) approve posts for the autonomous regional governor and deputy governors; 7) elect presidents for the autonomous regional higher people's court and for intermediate people's courts at the league level; 8) elect the chief procurator for the autonomous regional people's procuratorate and for league level people's procuratorates; and 9) adopt various resolutions to be made at the session.

Kong Fei, chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, presided over and spoke at the preparatory meeting.

He pointed out: The session will be held under the situation in which the work emphasis of the party has been shifted to socialist modernization and the people of various nationalities throughout the region are fully confident of victoriously entering into the 1980s. Therefore, the basic task of the session will be centered on summing up and reviewing the work which has been done over the past 2 years throughout the region, discussing the great plan for achieving the four modernizations in the autonomous region and bringing all contributing factors into play so as to implement in an over-all manner the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and to accelerate the tempo in achieving the four modernizations throughout the autonomous region.

After concluding the preparatory meeting, the Presidium of the session held its first meeting at which the members unanimously elected Zhou Hui; Ting Mao, Mongolian; Kui Bi, Mongolian; Wang Duo; Kong Fei, Mongolian; Wang Yilun; Liu Jingping; Sun Lanfeng; Bao-ri-le-dai, female, Mongolian; Yun Shiyong, Mongolian; Zhang Pengtu; Jie-er-ge-le, Mongolian; (Li Wen); Shen Xinfu; Zhou Beifeng; (Peng Mengyu), (Gao Zengpei); E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, Mongolian; We En, Mongolian; Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Mongolian; and Zhang Rongzhen as permanent chairmen of the Presidium.

The first meeting of the Presidium also approved the agenda for the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, the namelist of executive chairmen of the Presidium and the candidates for the post of the session's deputy secretary general, as well as set forth the closing date for delegates to hand over their motions to the session.

Namelists of Congress Bodies

SK181244 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 SK

[Text] The following is the list of names of the secretary general and the members of the Presidium of the second session of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress. The members of the Presidium are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

(Wan Cuilian), female, Mongolian; (Wang Ji); (Wang Zhiguo), Hui; Wang Duo; (Wang Dianming); Wang Yilun; Yun Shiyong, Mongolian; (Yun Lanlan), female, Mongolian; Wu En, Mongolian; Ba-tu-ba-gen, Mongolian; Kong Fei, Mongolian; Bu He, Mongolian; (Shi Guanghua); Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Mongolian; (Se Nanhua), female, Mongolian; Ting Mao, Mongolian; Liu Chang; Liu Jingping; (Qi Xintain); (Guan Yuzhang), Manchu; (Sha Bula), Mongolian; (Na-ren-ba-da-ma), female, Mongolian; Sun Fengren; Sun Lanfeng; (Sun Guifang); Ke Ligeng, Mongolian; (Su-lun-zha-bu), Mongolian; (Su Lei); (Su Lin); (Bu Yuting), female, Daur; (Li Wen); (Li Shuzhen), female, Manchu; (Yang Dalai), Mongolian; (Yang Shufeng); (Xiao Yuming), female, Mongolian; (He Yao); (Zhang Wucheng), Mongolian; Shen Xinfu; (Zhang Hanggong); (Zhang Guangwen); (Zhang Rugang); Zhang Rongzhen; (Zhang Huiyu); Zhang Pengtu; Zhang Degui; (A-la-cheng-qi-xi-ge), female, Mongolian; (Qi Xunshan), Mongolian; Jie-er-ge-le, Mongolian; (Fan Jianguo); (Jun Shiling), Mongolian; Zhou Beifeng; (Zhou Bingdian), female; Zhou Hui; Bao-ri-le-dai, female, Mongolian; (Bao Yintu), Mongolian, (Zhae Jiapu); (Zhao Runsheng); Hao Xiushan; Kui Bi, Mongolian; (Cha Yuda), Mongolian; (Cha-si-tuo-ya), female; Owenke; (Cha-si-cau-lu), Mongolian; (Gao Debao), Mongolian; (Au-li-ma), female, Mongolian; Qin Wenbin; (Geng Deming); En Yali; (Xu Laizhi); (Gao Zengpei); (Guo Laifu); (Hai Yuchun), Mongolian; E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, Mongolian; Huang Jujun; (Cao Wangao); Qing-ge-er-tai, Mongolian; (Peng Mengyu); (Ge Dehong), Olunchun; (Han Feng), Mongolian; and (Cao Lemeng), Mongolian.

(Yang Dalai) was concurrently named as the secretary general of the session.

The following is the list of names of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the delegates' credentials committee:

Chairman: Se-yin-ba-ya-er, Mongolian; vice chairmen: Liu Chang; (Su Lei); and (Li Daping).

The members are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

(Wang Linzhong); (Wei Yixiu); (Yun Shuxian), female, Mongolian; (Yun Shubing), female, Mongolian; (Se-ji-la-tu), Mongolian; (Wu Changying); (Na-ru-la), Mongolian; (Li Zhengzhong); (Zheng Jianguo); (Ha Si), female, Mongolian; and (Tao Wanggao).

The following is the list of names of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the budget examination committee:

Chairman: (Wang Ji); vice chairmen: Zhou Beifeng; and (Cao Lemeng), Mongolian.

The members are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

(Cheng Fengtao); (Liu Guang), Hui; (Liu Qingyun), female; (Su Jie); (Feng Shushan), Manchu; (Zhang Rongbao), Manchu; Zhang Degui; (Ji Zhongyu), Mongolian; (Po Liaoku); (Jun Shiling), Mongolian; (Tang Cixiao), female; and (Yin Hua), female, Mongolian.

The following is the list of names of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the motions examination committee:

Chairman: Shen Xinfu; vice chairmen: Ba-tu-ba-gen, Mongolian; (Bao Yintu), Mongolian; and (Ji Xinrong).

The members are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:

(Yu Beichen); (Wang Zhong); (Wang Qingchen); (Yin Qing), female, Mongolian; (Su Lideng), Mongolian; (A-de-la-fu), Mongolian; (Zha-de-lun-ba), Daur; (Geng Ning); (Zheng Shudai); (Zhang Jixian); (A-xin-ga), Mongolian; (Chen Funong); (Bao-ying-ge-li-ge-er), female, Mongolian; (Fang Chengping); (Zhao Zhanshan); (Ha Lin), Mongolian; (Ha-wang-jia-bu), Mongolian; (Na Buqi), female, Mongolian; (Hao-wei-qin), Mongolian; (Gao Renxi); (Han Nianru); (Hui Zhengshan); (Zeng Yu), Hui; Cai Fenyu, female, Korean; and (Qin Siyang).

TIANJIN URBAN PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

SK181036 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Dec 79 SK

[Summary] Tianjin Municipality recently held an urban public security conference. (?The conference pointed out:) "Among the youngsters who are influenced by Lin Biao and the gang of four, some, abetted by evil persons, follow them in doing evil. For this reason, we must concentrate our time and energy on persevering in straightening out the public security and order so as to relieve their apprehensions and create a favorable social order and environment in which they can engage in production, work, and study, and live peacefully."

The conference pointed out: In straightening out public order, it is necessary to deal relentless blows at those murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who bring serious disruption to public order by applying the law as a weapon. We shall resolutely destroy the hooligans, deal them crushing blows and eliminate them completely in order to dig up the root of future trouble. It is necessary to give severe punishment to criminal ringleaders. Those criminals who seriously disrupt public order should be arrested, sentenced or executed according to what they deserve. We should never be softhearted in dealing with them.

"It is necessary to uphold the principle of combining severity with discretion and combining education with punishment--educate and reform the majority while isolating and dealing blows to the small handful. It is necessary to carry out the policy of being lenient with those who confess their crimes and in being severe with those who refuse to confess.

"The conference emphatically pointed out: "Party committees at all levels should give priority to strengthening the education of youngsters. All units and departments should concern themselves with the healthy growth of youngsters and vigorously enhance the moral and legal education of the youngsters and mobilize and rely on the masses to make a success in reforming the youngsters who have taken a wrong step in life."

PLA units are a powerful source of support for maintaining public order. The Tianjin PLA Garrison District, PLA units stationed in Tianjin and the vast number of militia forces should vigorously support and actively cooperate with local authorities in straightening our public order.

At present, a struggle of straightening out public order and dealing relentless blows at criminals is spreading throughout the municipality.

TIANJIN ESTABLISHES FOREIGN SERVICE COMPANY

SK141122 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to a TIANJIN RIBAO report, the Tianjin Foreign Economic and Technical Service General Company, as approved by the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, was established and officially began business on 13 December. This company is owned by the whole people and assumes sole responsibility for its profits and losses. Its main jobs are management of contracts with foreign countries covering engineering projects to be undertaken by Tianjin Municipality, export of labor and handling of joint investment projects and economic and technical cooperations with foreign countries. The company is now seeking wide-ranging contacts with foreign traders and Chinese businessmen residing abroad and is negotiating with them about such matters as sending trainees abroad to learn foreign technologies and sending cooks to serve on board ships. By now, agreements have been reached in some negotiations.

BRIEFS

HEBEI YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Shijiazhuang, 9 Dec--Since the beginning of this year, Shijiazhuang Municipality, Hebei, has provided jobs to more than 95 percent of the youths awaiting employment. To provide jobs for these youths, totalling 50,000, the departments concerned in the city have taken various measures. More than 30,000 youths have been given jobs in some 400 state- and collectively owned enterprises in the municipality. A large number of youths have been organized to work in the commercial and service trades and more than 290 service networks have been set up for this purpose. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0340 GMT 9 Dec 79 OW]

JILIN STRENGTHENS EDUCATION ON SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM

SK171410 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, since November, party organizations at all levels in Jilin Municipality have adopted effective measures to strengthen education on the legal system, to strengthen education among youths, and to consolidate social order, thus dealing severe blows at the inordinate arrogance of the criminal elements. At present, fewer illegal and criminal activities are taking place, the number of criminal cases are obviously declining and the situation of social order is improving every day.

Since the middle of November, municipal and prefectural organizations, factories, mines, enterprises and neighborhoods have transferred more than 4,000 cadres to form part-time work groups to go deeply into urban areas to widely publicize the socialist legal system. With the cooperation of departments concerned, they have assisted and educated those youths who have done evil things, violated laws or committed crimes. They have mobilized youths who have returned to cities from the countryside. They have done well in settling, supervising and conducting education for youths awaiting trial. All schools have strengthened ideological and political work among students and organized teachers, with the coordinated efforts of the neighborhoods and their parents, to mobilize those students who skip school or who are always absent from school to return to their classes.

Jilin Municipal Public Security Bureau has organized an armed patrol team to go into some remote neighborhoods and places where criminal elements are active. Some factories and enterprises have also assigned staff members to form worker's public security investigation teams or part-time worker investigation teams to go on patrol.

JILIN RADIO COMMENTATOR ON INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT

SK171246 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 79 SK

[Station commentator's article: "Unify Understanding and Accelerate the Tempo of Industrial Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee formulated the implementation of the eight-character policy on readjusting the national economy to be the first battle in realizing the four modernizations. The 4th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee set forth that the present central work for implementing the eight-character policy is to do well in readjustment. This shows that to do well in industrial readjustment is an important task for achieving the four modernizations at the present. Not only is it an economic task but also a political task of vital importance. It has a bearing on consolidating the excellent situation of stability and unity and on the relations between the party and the masses. Judging by the current industrial structure and social needs in the province, industrial readjustment is of great importance.

Due to the slow development of our readjusting work this year, we have been unable to achieve notable economic results and have brought serious difficulties to production of industrial enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to unify our understanding and action, to accelerate the tempo of industrial readjustment and overcome the following ideological obstacles:

1. Overstressing "need". Some enterprises only want to increase production and are unwilling to be closed.

When their production is to be readjusted, they state that their products are needed and thus can't be readjusted. Some even put forth various reasons to defend themselves. In fact, the "need" should be integrated with capacity. This is the relation of dialectical unity. It is wrong to place emphasis only on one side. What is beyond the present provincial financial and material capacity should undergo readjustment. Refusing to be readjusted on the excuse of the "need" will only add to the difficulties of the province. For instance, products from the five small industrial enterprises are needed. In taking only needs into consideration, some of them should not necessarily stop production. However, some of the enterprises produce low-quality and high-price products, operate at a loss and do not have rational economic and technical skills. Will there be any benefit if we allow them to continue production which cannot at all satisfy the people's needs?

2. Some cadres feel that it would be a pity to close their enterprises. They are reluctant because they think that they have made great efforts for many years and have spent a lot of money to establish their enterprises and put them into operation. Therefore, they have managed to find excuses to avoid having their enterprises readjusted. Their point of view seems reasonable if we consider only immediate interests. However, from a long-term point of view and taking the total account into consideration, this argument is baseless.

Taking the production of small iron and steel enterprises as an example, if we set an output target of 100,000 tons for next year, there will be a deficit of some 12 million yuan. However, if we were to use an amount equivalent to the projected deficit to improve the Tonghua iron and steel company, we would not only expand its production capacity and insure the quality of pig iron but also prevent incurring a deficit.

3. Some cadres feel that there are some practical problems which would be difficult to resolve. For example, if an enterprise ceases production, it would be difficult to make arrangements for its personnel. Workers who are specialized in their work would become novices when they were transferred to new departments. Ideological work among them would be difficult. Of course, this is an actual problem which requires us to do much work. However, we should see to it that the masses of workers are reasonable and unwilling to rely on the support of socialism and to run a business at a loss. So long as we explain the situation to them and find ways to appropriately transfer them to places where they are needed, though at first they are not familiar with their new work, they will soon be able to perform their new jobs through study and will be very happy.

JILIN CONFERENCE ON UNITED FRONT WORK

SK171259 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the provincial CCP committee held a conference on united front work in Changchun from 29 November to 7 December. Attending the conference were responsible comrades and directors of united front work departments of CCP committees of various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned. Comrade (Li Jingping), secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Song Renyuan, Standing Committee member and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee, summarized the work of the conference.

The provincial CCP committee attached great importance to this conference. Others attending the conference were secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, including Wang Daren, (Yu Lin) and Zhang Zhiying, and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Li Wouwen, Fu Zhensheng, Zhang Kaijing, Cui Cai and Xiao Danfeng.

Participants to the conference conducted animated discussions in line with the actual situation of our province. They particularly studied and tried to understand the nature, tasks, principles and policies of the united front work in the new period. They discussed ways in which to shift, in a timely manner, the emphasis of the united front work of the province to the orbit of serving the four modernizations.

Through study, the participants have enhanced their understanding, broadened their field of vision, clearly understood their tasks and steeled their confidence. They pointed out: Instead of weakening, we should strengthen the united front work of our province in the future. To cater to the shift of the work emphasis, the united front work should be carried out by the whole party in every quarter. It is necessary to continue implementing firmly the party's various policies on the united front work, carry out the united front work of various types successfully and in an all-round manner and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity. Efforts should be made to fully develop socialist democracy, encourage the free airing of views, open all avenues for people of talent, give play to the active role of CPPCC and various democratic parties and implement the policy of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision between the party and various democratic parties. It is imperative to do well the work concerning intellectuals and attach importance and give play to the role of nonpartisan old and middle-aged intellectuals as backbone professional forces. Continuous efforts should be made to carry out the policy on making job arrangements for non-party personages, enable them to work together and cooperate well, conduct reeducation on the nationality policy, comprehensively implement the policy on the freedom of religion and further do well the united front work directed toward Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Xianggang and Aomen and Overseas Chinese residing abroad.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG REDRESSES KMT PERSONNEL--The party committee of Harbin Municipality has redressed 123 former Kuomintang personnel in accordance with party policy, according a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO Report, and another two are being redressed. These personnel crossed over to our side and did some work beneficial to the party. However, some of them were designated by Lin Biao and the gang of four as historical counterrevolutionaries, some as bad elements, and some wrongly judged and imprisoned for years. Twenty-three of those who were imprisoned have been released and rehabilitated. Another eight who were wrongly designated as rightists have been rehabilitated. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Dec 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG WINTER RELIEF CAMPAIGN--Heilongjiang has wound up work of issuing winter relief supplies to impoverished production teams, according to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO report. Up to the present, more than 59,000 houses of poor families have been repaired and some 850,000 jin of grain rationed to poor commune members. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Dec 79 OW].

QINGHAI ISSUES REGULATIONS ON COLLECTIVELY OWNED ENTERPRISES

OW162022 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee and people's government recently drew up draft regulations on policies regarding development of collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns, and issued a circular calling on all revolutionary committees, various departments of the provincial CCP committee and all provincial organizations to conscientiously implement the regulations.

The regulations point out that the collectively owned sector of the economy in cities and towns is a form of socialist public ownership, an essential part of the socialist economy and an indispensable assistant to the state-owned sector of the national economy. The collectively owned sector's characteristics include having an independent accounting system, being responsible for its own profits or losses, not "eating from the same pot," having a high business enthusiasm, being small-scale and varied, having a high adaptability, (?being easy to operate) and requiring only a small investment but turning out great profits in a short time. Energetically developing the collectively owned enterprises plays an important role in boosting the economy, invigorating the market, improving the people's livelihood, supporting industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production, expanding exports, accumulating construction capital, creating job opportunities and accelerating modernization.

The regulations point out: To bring into full play the initiative and stability of the collectively owned enterprises and their staff and workers and to invigorate the collective economy, the following policies have been worked out in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the central authorities and our province's actual conditions: 1) politically, all collectively owned enterprises must be treated equally; 2) economic benefits must be rational; 3) collectively owned enterprises' economic (?rights) must be properly protected; 4) production, supply and marketing should be planned and adjusted in connection with regulation of the market, (?with emphasis) given to the latter; 5) financially, collectively owned enterprises must be supported energetically; 6) management cadres and technical personnel of collectively owned enterprises must primarily be trained and promoted from among staff members and workers according to the principle of self-reliance; 7) collectively owned enterprises must adopt the democratic management system; political work, production and economic work must be handled democratically, so that the staff members and workers can really exercise their authority as masters of their own enterprises; and 8) leadership of collectively owned enterprises must be strengthened.

XINING PEOPLE'S COURT TRIES CASE OF ROBBERY, MURDER

OW190843 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 13 December, the Xining Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a public trial for five men and one woman, including (Zhang Wenshan) and (Zhen Xianping), on charges of robbery and murder.

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"Since 1975, (Zhang Wenshan), the defendant, joined (Hu Qiu), (Jiang Wneyi) and others in engaging in hooliganism, thievery and other criminal acts. Unrepentant despite education, he later joined the other defendants--(Zhen Xianping, (Wang Yongli), (Hu Dazhong), (Zhang Gaoxin) and (Hu Xinqin)--in committing robbery and murder.

"On the evening of 18 October 1979, (Zhan Wenshan) ganged up with (Wang Yongli), (Zhen Xianping) and conspired to become bandits in the mountains of Qilian County, Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. Later, he also convinced (Hu Dazhong) and (Hu Zhiuqin) to join him.

"To raise travel money, (Zhang Wenshan), (Zhen Xianping) and the other four defendants planned a robbery. On the evening of 21 November, (Zhang Wenshan) and three others, with iron rods and other lethal tools in hand, broke into the Xinign (Gaoyuan) Institute of Electrical and Mechanical Equipment, violently bound those on duty and stole a 'Beijing-brand' jeep, a fur coat and other valuables. They then fled along the highway leading to Haibei Prefecture."

After running out of gas on the morning of 23 November, (Zhang Wenshan), (Zhen Xianping) and four others stopped and stole an automobile. The driver, Comrade (Han Shanlu), resisted. They then beat (Han) and his 16-year-old son (Qingyu) to death, took their money and food coupons and fled in the automobile.

On 24 November, (Zhang Wenshan), and five others were arrested by the public security organs. They were soon tried by the court. Before witnesses and in view of the material evidence, (Zhang) and the others pleaded guilty.

Following the trial, the presiding judge pronounced death sentences on (Zhang Wenshan) and (Zhen Xianping), a 2-year suspended death sentence on (Wang Yongli) and deprived him of political rights for life; a sentence of life imprisonment and the deprivation of political rights for life on (Hu Dazhong); a 15-year prison sentence on (Zhang Gaoxin) and a 3-year prison sentence on (Hu Xinqin).

The presiding judge also announced that should the defendants reject his decision, they could appeal for a retrial within 10 days.

Nearly 1,000 people from Xining were present at the public trial.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI IRRIGATION PROJECT--Xian, 1 Dec--The Donglei [2639 7191] Huanghe River diversion project, the largest electrical pumping and irrigation project in Shaanxi Province, is basically completed. A trial operation was successfully carried out recently. The project comprises 27 big and small pumping stations with a maximum pumping range of 325 meters and a rate of flow of 60 cubic meters per second. The trunk canal is 73 kilometers long. Some 120,000 kw of electricity is needed to start the mechanical and electrical equipment for the whole project. On completion, the project will irrigate a million mu of land in 19 communes in Heyang, Chengcheng and Dali Counties. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0300 GMT 1 Dec 79 OW]

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